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Japan

Second Group of Peacekeepers Leaves for Cambodia

OW0110025192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Nagoya, Oct. 1 KYODO—The first group of the second advance mission of Japanese troops left for Cambodia on Thursday morning from an air base in central Japan to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in the war-devastated country.

The 84-member group on three C-130 transport aircraft departed the Air Self-Defense Force's Komaki base in Aichi Prefecture before 10 a.m.

The team, the first batch of the second advance mission to Cambodia, is scheduled to arrive in Phnom Penh on Saturday after stopping over at Naha in Japan's southernmost prefecture of Okinawa and at U Taphao, Thailand, as did the first advance mission that entered Cambodia last week.

The second party of the second advance mission, comprising 76 officers, will leave Komaki on Friday and arrive in Cambodia on Sunday.

The second advance mission precedes the dispatch of the 380- member main engineering corps that will depart Nagoya for Phnom Penh on planes chartered from the private sector.

The group will join part of the first advance mission, which has already begun setting up a base camp in Takeo, south of Phnom Penh, to make preparations for the arrival of the main engineering corps.

The engineering corps will repair roads and bridges. Japan's peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia are slated to last until the end of October 1993.

The Japanese Government approved a plan in early September to send more than 1,800 military and civilian personnel to join the U.N. peacekeeping activities in Cambodia.

Export-Import Bank Opens Moscow Office

OW0110100192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan became the first Japanese Government bank to obtain a base in the former Soviet Union as it opened a representative office Thursday in Moscow.

The bank's officials said the Moscow office, the 17th overseas base for the bank, will cover 11 former Soviet republics and the three Baltic states.

They said the office will expedite Japan's 100 million dollar humanitarian aid package for Russia, on which was the two governments recently signed an agreement. In addition, the bank will oversee 500 million dollars worth of loans, included in Japan's 2.5 billion dollar aid package unveiled last October, the officials said.

Official Says Islands Issue Long-Term Problem

OW0110114792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—The secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Thursday it is better for Japan to seek ways of resolving its territorial dispute with Russia in the context of its long-term diplomatic strategy toward the country.

Tamisuke Watanuki made the remark about the postponement of the September 13-16 visit of Russian President Boris Yeltsin to Japan, during which Japan had hoped for a breakthrough in the dispute over four islands off northern Japan.

Tokyo has claimed the islands as its inherent territory since the Soviet Army seized them just after Japan's World War II surrender.

On reversing a national tax revenue shortage, Watanuki suggested the government should try to gain more from indirect taxes than direct ones.

Japan faces a serious revenue shortfall from corporate taxes because of the sluggish economy.

Watanuki hinted that it may be necessary for the government to raise the 3 percent consumption tax and other indirect taxes.

The ruling and opposition parties will have to create political circumstances in which they will be able to discuss the tax issue, Watanuki said.

He also said the government's main financial sources are income and corporate taxes as well as other direct taxes, adding increasing taxes depends on whether Japan is enjoying a business boom.

Watanuki said direct taxes accounted for 70 percent of all revenue.

He said he opposes issuing public bonds to meet the revenue shortfall, adding if it did, the government would not be able to stop issuing them.

Polish Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

OW0110093592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived in Japan on Thursday for talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and other Japanese leaders.

Skubiszeweski is the first Polish foreign minister since Poland set up a noncommunist government in September 1989.

His talks with Miyazawa and Watanabe will focus on the current problems and the future prospects of political and economic reform in Poland, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Polish foreign minister will return home October 4.

Kanemaru Resumes Political Activities

OW0110053392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party power broker Shin Kanemaru resumed his political activities Thursday, after 35 days spent shut up in his Tokyo home since admitting receipt of 500 million yen in political funds from a scandal-tainted parcel delivery firm.

"I solemnly accepted the case and pledge never to let a thing like this happen in my life," Kanemaru told about 80 reporters on emerging from his residence.

"I heartily apologize to the public, voters in my constituency, and residents in this region for the trouble I caused," he said.

Kanemaru admitted at a press conference on August 27 that he accepted the 500 million yen in political funds from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. in 1990. He at that time announced that he was resignation as LDP vice president.

Since then, he has secluded himself inside his home and refused prosecutors' requests to appear for questioning.

Under the Political Funds Control Law, the maximum a politician can receive in donations from any one source in a year is 1.5 million yen.

The law sets the maximum penalty of 200,000 yen in fine for a violator.

The 78-year-old Kanemaru paid the 200,000 yen fine Wednesday after a summary indictment filed two days earlier. Kamemaru submitted a written statement last week in which he confessed to receiving the money from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin before the February 1990 general election.

The LDP kingmaker, who was instrumental to bringing Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to power last November, has decided to remain as the leader of the LDP's largest faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, faction sources said.

Kanemaru appeared outside his residence around 9:50 a.m. and went to his office near the Diet building in central Tokyo.

The scandal, and the prosecutors' decision to summarily indict Kanemaru, which allowed him to avoid questioning and a trial, has sparked a series of protests and critical comments.

Yukio Aoshima, leader of the minor opposition party, the Niin Club, in the House of Councillors, went on hunger strike last weekend calling for Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet. Aoshima was later hospitalized as a result of his fast.

On Wednesday, some 30 people from municipal assemblies and citizens' groups held a gathering in Tokyo to urge Kanemaru to step down.

At the extraordinary Diet session expected to convene on October 30, opposition parties are expected to demand that Kanemaru testify as a sworn witness over the scandal, political analysts said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said Thursday it was "natural" that Kanemaru should resume an active political life.

"As a Diet member, it is natural to go to the office," Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Kato said Kanemaru's violation of the political funds control law had strengthened the government's resolve to introduce political reforms to reduce the cost of election campaigning.

Sit-In Demands Kanemaru Resignation

OW0110113692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—A citizens group staged a sit-in Thursday at a public square in front of Tokyo's Shibuya Station demanding the resignation of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) power broker Shin Kanemaru as a Diet member, organizers said.

Kanemaru received a summary indictment for accepting 500 million yen in illegal political donations from a scandal-tainted parcel delivery company and paid a 200,000 yen fine Wednesday for breaking the Political Fund Control Law.

The organizers said the 20-member group began the seven-hour protest in Hachiko Square at around noon and will continue it every day through October 30.

The group, comprising students, citizens, and local assembly members, will collect signatures demanding Kanemaru's resignation and stage a demonstration march to the former LDP vice president's residence in Tokyo's Minato ward in mid-October, they said.

Atsushi Yamamoto, a member of the Musashino Municipal Assembly in Tokyo, said, "I want Kanemaru to give up his parliamentary seat. Opposition parties are slow to take action against Kanemaru. So we went into action to seek his resignation."

Kanemaru resumed his political activities Thursday after 35 days spent shut up in his home since admitting receiving the political funds from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Ministry Facility, Legislator's Home Attacked

OW0110035692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—Bombs exploded at the home of a House of Councillors member and a Foreign Ministry facility was hit in an arson attack early Thursday morning, police said.

No group has claimed responsibility but police suspect a radical left-wing group made the attacks to protest the dispatch of Japanese troops to Cambodia to join United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Two explosions occurred at about 4:30 a.m at the home in Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, of Takashi Inoue, an upper house member from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Several window panes were broken in Inoue's home and the house next door, but Inoue, who was asleep in a second floor room at the time, was not injured, police said.

Police found red and yellow wires at the site and suspect the bombs may have been set off by a radical guerrilla group because Inoue was chairman of the upper house's steering committee when the controversial United Nations Peacekeeping Cooperation Bill was debated.

Meanwhile, Yamanashi prefectural police reported that two incendiary bombs were set off at about 4:40 a.m. on the veranda and the entrance of a Foreign Ministry lodge on the western edge of Lake Yamanaka, Yamanashi Prefecture.

Police found what appeared to be parts of a battery used for explosive timing devices and are investigating the possibility that the attack was the work of a radical group.

Miyazawa Postpones Cabinet Reshuffle

OW0110025292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1507 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa decided Wednesday to put off reshuffling the cabinet and Liberal Democratic Party's executive posts before an extra Diet session in late October, political sources said.

Miyazawa made the decision mainly because the largest power bloc within the party is still in turmoil after kingmaker Shin Kanemaru offered to resign as faction chief in the wake of his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

Faction members reportedly have requested Kanemaru remain as chairman to prevent the faction from collapsing.

Last week, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, also deputy prime minister, called on Miyazawa to reshuffle the cabinet before the start of the Diet session provided the Sagawa scandal is solved.

The government plans to convene the extraordinary session October 30.

Keidanren Establishes Environment Fund Council

OW2909144092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—The powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) inaugurated a fund council on Tuesday to promote environment protection activities in developing countries, federation officials said.

The council, chaired by Yasuo Goto, president of Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co., plans to collect 300 million yen for the fund from corporations and individuals in Japan.

The fund will be used for environmental protection activities in such countries as Brazil, Panama, China, and Indonesia, in cooperation with nongovernmental organizations in the United States and Europe, the officials said.

Task Force Planned To Expedite Economic Package

OW2909053392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan's chief economic planner said Tuesday the government will set up a task force to look after the progress of the economic stimulative package launched in August.

Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters after the regular cabinet meeting that he has obtained approval for the idea from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Noda hinted that the task force members will probably be cabinet ministers, while expressing the hope it would be established as early as within this week.

As for the reason for the proposal, Noda said the extraordinary Diet session, which will discuss the supplementary budget, is still far away although more than a month has already passed since the package was launched.

Against this backdrop, he said the government should have a clear picture of the progress of the package, which encompasses wide- ranging measures.

Industrial Output Shows 3.7% Monthly Fall

OW2909065592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan's industrial production posted a month-on-month decline in August for the first time in three months, falling a seasonally adjusted 3.7 percent, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday.

Output at the nation's factories and mines picked up 0.4 percent in July and 2.5 percent in June, the ministry said in a preliminary report.

On an unadjusted basis, production dropped 7.6 percent in August from a year earlier, marking an annual decline for the 11th successive month.

Shipments in August fell 3.3 percent from the previous month after a 0.1 percent dip in July. They dropped 6.8 percent from a year earlier, posting the ninth consecutive month of year-on-year declines.

August inventories increased for the fifth month in a row, rising 0.2 percent from the previous month, after monthly growth of 0.6 percent in July and 0.7 percent in June.

Inventories rose 4.3 percent from a year earlier, after posting a 5.1 percent year-on-year rise in July.

North Korea

Kim Yong-nam Speech at UN General Assembly

SK0110032792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Speech by Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign minister and head of the DPRK delegation, to the 47th UN General Assembly on 29 September—recorded]

[Text] Mr. Chairman: With the end of the cold war, which lasted for a long time after World War II, the international situation has been changing greatly. Amid these changes in the international situation, a period of detente is opening in Northeast Asia. Recent events on the Korean peninsula are attracting the world's attention. The North and South on the Korean peninsula have been holding multifaceted dialogue to bring an end to the mistrust and confrontation caused by prolonged division. In particular, progress has been made in the North and South high-level talks; as a result, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South has been adopted and effectuated. This is a great victory that was won in the course of the pan-national struggle to implement the three principles on the fatherland's reunification. This is also a historic milestone on the road toward the fatherland's reunification.

The North-South agreement, along with the 4 July joint statement, is a program for the fatherland's reunification that reflects the Korean nation's strong, earnest desire and the present era's trend toward peace. In the agreement, the North and South made it clear that their relations are not relations between states but special relations that were formed on a temporary basis in the course of reunification. They also promised to recognize and respect each other's system and not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. This shows that both the North and South want a single reunified state, not two states, and aspire for reunification formulas like a confederal system.

Not only in view of the trend of today's international situation toward an end to confrontation and toward reconciliation and detente, but also in view of the special conditions on the Korean peninsula in which two different ideas and systems exist, achieving reunification under a confederal system based on one nation and one state, two systems and two governments is a realistic task that cannot be avoided any longer.

To establish a unified national government in which the North and South participate equally and for the North and South each to establish regional autonomy under this government with equal rights and duties is basic to our proposal for reunification under a confederal system. Building a single state by uniting the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are, based on the principle of coexistence in which one does not swallow or is not swallowed by the other and in which one does not overpower or is not overpowered by the other is the most peaceful and idealistic reunification formula. This formula based on a confederal system, which can be accepted by both dialogue partners, is being turned from possibility into reality.

With the eighth North-South high-level talks held recently in Pyongyang as a turning point, the political, military, economic, and social and cultural joint committees were able to conduct their work on implementation of the North-South agreement. Of course, it is true that the North-South dialogue on the implementation of the agreement is running into a series of obstacles and difficulties because distrust and confrontation, which were formed during the long period of division, have not been eliminated.

However, we are optimistic about the prospects of North-South dialogue and reunification. Blood is thicker than water. The Korean people's single entity as a nation transcends the different systems and ideologies of the North and the South. Our people, who have a strong spirit of national independence, have a brilliant tradition of and experience in achieving unity in the common cause of the nation, transcending differences in ideology, ideals, political views, and religion. The government of our Republic will spare no efforts to foster this national tradition and continuously advance the reunification process that has already begun so as to reach the ultimate goal of reunification.

We will continue our efforts to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula as soon as possible, as the North and the South agreed in the joint declaration on denuclearization for the benefit of peace and reunification in Korea.

The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea created the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, and they are the reason the nuclear issue remains unresolved and why nuclear suspicions have not been eliminated. Withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and the elimination of serious worries for our nation, which has been under nuclear threat for 30 years, are of prime importance in resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. It is thus urgent that the agreement based on the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization

of the Korean Peninsula and inspection rules be adopted and that inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases be conducted.

However, despite the many North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee meetings we have had, we have failed to adopt the inspection rules to verify the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula or to conduct any inspections of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. This has something to do with the South Korean authorities being unable to exercise their sovereignty over the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases. This is also the reason the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee failed to reach agreement on the issue of including the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in the inspection sites.

Moreover, because it has recently been discovered that U.S. nuclear weapons are stockpiled in secret nuclear storage houses in South Korea and that the Chinhae Naval Base is used as a U.S. nuclear submarine base, many people doubt the truth of the declaration that there are no U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea. It is really deplorable that the South Korean authorities should be unable to utter a word about others' nuclear weapons stored in their land or even to confirm the withdrawal of nuclear weapons which others claim to have withdrawn.

As for us, as we have stated on a number of occasions, we do not have nuclear weapons, we do not have the will and ability to produce them, and we do not have any need to produce them. It is our firm will starting from our invariable antinuclear peace policy to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and not to develop nuclear weapons. The innocence of the peaceful nuclear policy of our government and its will for denuclearization are clearly proven by the several nonregular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], and so-called suspicion of our nuclear development is disappearing. We mean what we say.

If the South Korean authorities are really concerned about the future of the Korean peninsula and interested in realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, they should not follow outside forces but agree as soon as possible, from an independent position, to adopt the inspection rules so that overall inspection can be made of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases as agreed by the North and the South.

The reunification of the Korean peninsula should be made on the premise that the cold war is over and outside forces' interference has been brought to an end. The Korean question is closely related historically with international relations. The Korean division did not come about from internal conflict within our nation. It came about against its wishes in accordance with the interests of outside forces. It is those outside forces who are putting the brakes on the ongoing North-South dialogue.

Therefore, putting an end to outside forces' interference in the Korean question today is vital to achieving reunification on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. forces stationed in South Korea are realistic evidence of outside forces' interference in solving the Korean question.

In the cold war era, foreign military presence was justified under the pretext of so-called balance of power. However, such a thing cannot happen today when the cold war has ended and the policy of force itself has become meaningless.

Even on the Korean peninsula, the North and the South promised nonaggression through an agreement and have gone so far as to form the joint North-South military committee which will deal with military affairs. Under such conditions there is no justification whatsoever for U.S. forces to continue to stay in South Korea. The United States, however, while pursuing the policy of power with a cold war era mentality, attempts to justify its military presence in South Korea under the new rational that a power vacuum can be created.

Insisting that peace has come to the world on certain occasions, and talking about a power vacuum and classifying the world into friends or foes on other occasions is self-contradictory. The United States should give up its policy of force in the Korean peninsula and withdraw its forces from South Korea, thereby performing its due responsibility of achieving peace and reunification in Korea.

Guaranteeing peace and stability and achieving reunification on the Korean peninsula has become an urgent problem that can no longer be put aside in today's world which stands at a crossroads between independence and domination, peace and war, and cooperation and division.

The solution of the Korean reunification question will decide whether the international society will enter a stage of independent, peaceful, and democratic development or whether it will remain in an era of domination, subjugation, conflict, and confrontation.

We hope to achieve Korea's reunification through the confederal system in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which the North and the South have already made public at home and abroad so that a true picture of the developing international society can be demonstrated to the world.

Today, mankind has reached a turning point in history of rejecting domination and subjugation and building a new, free and peaceful world. However, such aspirations of mankind are undergoing grave challenges by old forces pursuing the policy of force.

Although the cold war structure caused by confrontation between the superpowers has collapsed, more unscrupulous attempts to dominate the world by taking advantage of this have emerged. If we allow this, the world will change from the cold war structure of the bi-polar era to

a hegemony structure of a unipolar era, and the democratic development of international society will be impeded again.

Therefore, the international order in which certain countries arbitrarily and tyrannically decide mankind's destiny needs to be abolished and a new, fair international order has to be established today. Big and small countries exist in the world, but high and low countries should not. Developed nations and less developed nations exist in the world, but dominating nations and dominated nations should not. All countries and nations are equal members of the international society and have independent and equal rights regardless of their size and the degree of their development.

Any evidence of privileges or tyranny should not be allowed in international relations, and friendship and cooperation among countries should be actively developed under the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

The people of the world hope that as an international organization, the United Nations will perform the role of defending peace and justice in the world in today's changed situation and thus play the leading role in ensuring peace and achieving common prosperity for mankind.

In the recent 10th summit talks of nonaligned countries, heads of state and governments unanimously stressed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in defending world peace and security and in establishing a fair international order.

In accordance with today's situation, now that the cold war has ended, the United Nations should pay close attention to realizing arms reductions on earth and to abolishing weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.

As long as an arms race continues and nuclear weapons exist, mankind cannot be free from the danger of a nuclear war. Therefore, mankind cannot expect true peace. We demand that a total nuclear test ban treaty be concluded at an early date, that support for and production of nuclear weapons be prevented, and that nuclear weapons be completely banned.

Preventing the emergence of a new nuclear power is another important factor in solving the nuclear issue. We cannot but be concerned about the fact that, in spite of the world's denunciation, Japan is stockpiling enormous amounts of nuclear materials, more than it necessary, by pressing ahead with the reckless plan of transporting plutonium by sea.

As in the past, the DPRK Government will make positive efforts to abolish from the earth all weapons of mass destruction, nuclear and biochemical weapons.

The United Nations should pay much attention to the economic issue, which arises as one of the most important ones in establishing a new international order. The United Nations should also make efforts to narrow the wealth gap between developed and developing countries.

A large number of people from developing countries are suffering very much from starvation and disease. Those who feel responsible for mankind's existence and future can never ignore such disasters taking place on earth. The common task of mankind is to rescue the people from developing countries from the disasters of starvation and disease.

Developed countries should assume responsibility for the economic poverty of developing countries. They should not prevent developing countries from developing their economies.

In connection with this, our Republic's government demands that a constructive measure be taken to hold a dialogue between developed and developing countries at an early date, to reform current unbalanced international economic relations, and to establish a new equal economic order. Along with this, developing countries should take a practical measure to realize South-South cooperation, including the issues concerning food, agriculture, and public health, which are extremely important in eliminating starvation and diseases.

The United Nations should constantly make great efforts to peacefully solve regional disputes and to remove all kinds of intervention in internal affairs and maneuvers of unreasonable pressures.

Today when the confrontation structure between superpowers is collapsing and when new multilateral international relations are established, religious, national, and racial contradictions—which had long been veiled behind the cold war—are rapidly surfacing and become acute. New regional disputes are taking place.

These become destabilizing factors making the regional situation complicated and have grave consequences to peace and stability of the world. Measures to peacefully settle regional disputes through dialogue, negotiations, and political arbitration should be taken urgently.

Based on the right to national independence and self-determination and on the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs, all countries and nations have the right to freely decide on their own systems to develop politics and economics. No activities of infringing upon other countries' independence, intervening in other countries' internal affairs, and imposing unjust blockade and pressure on other countries should be allowed.

The issue concerning human rights should not be used as leverage for putting political pressure on developing countries and for intervening in internal affairs of developing countries.

On this occasion, we extend full support to and solidarity with people in all the countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and in all other regions, in their struggle to defend national sovereignty and independence and achieve independent national development. In particular, we support the

struggle the Cambodian people are waging under the leadership of Prince Nordom Sihanouk to achieve peace and national unity and regain the status of an independent state, the struggle by the Palestinian people and Arab people to solve the Middle East problem centering on the Palestinian problem, the struggle by the South African people to bring an end to apartheid and achieve the country's democratic development, and the Cuban people's struggle to oppose all forms of foreign pressure and intervention and defend independence.

The government of our Republic acknowledges that the United Nations must achieve democracy in itself as soon as possible in order to fulfill its responsibility and role in building a new international order. It must first reform and improve its structure in order to develop international relations based on a new foundation of democracy. The restructuring of the United Nations is a dire necessity if it is to deal powerfully with the changed situation and new challenges and thus satisfactorily fulfill its intrinsic mission as an international organization that defends peace and justice in the world. If this is to be done, the United Nations must not play favorites but achieve democracy based on the principle of guaranteeing all the members independence, equality, and fairness. Independence, equality, and fairness are strong adhesives that can unite more than 100 countries on this planet into a single community called the United Nations after transcending differences in ideas, systems, and wealth.

To achieve democracy in the United Nations and ensure fairness in compliance with the current changed international situation, the United Nations must no longer allow some countries to enjoy privileges. We must readjust relations among the UN Security Council, General Assembly, and secretary general to help strengthen the United Nations. In particular, the UN Security Council must not infringe on the General Assembly's supreme authority. In connection with this, we acknowledge that one must pay particular attention to the composition of the UN Security Council. I think that even if we increase the number of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, any country that does not feel a sense of responsibility for its crimes of aggression and war is not qualified to be one.

Eliminating the unfair legacies of the cold war of the past era is important in achieving democracy in the United Nations. A legacy of the cold war era called the UN Command still remains on the Korean peninsula. UN forces that do not obey the United Nations and over which the United Nations cannot exercise any control still exist on earth. This is truly shocking. The United Nations must not make member countries feel utterly disappointed because its authority is applied differently, depending on the case. By eliminating all unfair and contradictory legacies of the Cold War and thus projecting a fair and sincere image, the United Nations must fulfill the member countries' expectations

Mr. Chairman: Our delegation attaches great significance to the 47th UN General Assembly and will make every effort for its successful proceedings. Enhancing the responsibility and role of the UN member countries is important for ensuring peace and stability in the world and strengthening international cooperation.

In the present era, which serves as an historic occasion in which to achieve durable peace and stability in the world, the DPRK Government will enthusiastically contribute to building a prosperous, peaceful, and free world by sincerely fulfilling its duty as a UN member.

Kim Il-song Greets PRC Leaders on Anniversary

SK3009124392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 30 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China; and Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The message says:

Beijing

Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central People's Committee Central Committee;

Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC;

Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress;

On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I, on behalf of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, DPRK Government, and Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the CPC Central Committee, PRC Government, and Chinese people.

The founding of the People's Republic of China is a precious gain achieved by the Chinese people through a long-drawn-out arduous struggle and a historic event which opened a road of building a new life in China.

Over the last 43 years since the founding of the PRC the Chinese people have overcome all difficulties and ordeals and worked hard so as to make a great progress in the building of socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Today the Chinese people are making energetic efforts to achieve stability and cohesion of the whole nation, realize the modernization of the country and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The Korean people rejoice at the good achievements of the Chinese people in the work for the prosperity and development of their country and extend solidarity with them in their cause of the Reunification of the country.

It is the will and desire of our two peoples to continue to consolidate and develop the traditional relations of Korea-China friendship and cooperation. I believe that the Korea-China friendship which has long historical roots will continue to develop by the joint efforts of the two parties, countries and peoples. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the work to greet the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of China with full preparations and implement the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy and society and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

[signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president

[dated] 30 September 1992, Pyongyang

Officials Address Banquet for PRC National Day

SK0110042292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Ambassador Zheng Yi arranged a banquet at the embassy on the evening of 29 September.

Invited there were Vice President Yi Chong-ok; Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK-Chinese Friendship Society, and also chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; Kim Yang-kon, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yi Pyong-uk, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; Cho Kyu-il, vice minister of Foreign Affairs; and functionaries concerned.

PRC Embassy officials attended the banquet.

Ambassador Zheng Yi gave a speech at the banquet:

He said that the Chinese people, as comrades and comrade-in-arms, have always followed the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and for the cause of national reunification. He added that, under the leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people have made great achievements by constantly adhering to socialism and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—for the past 40 years. These achievements have drawn international attention. He stressed that the Korean people have turned their backward country into a socialist country, in which independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and national self-defense have been realized. He said that the Chinese people sincerely rejoice over the great achievements made by the fraternal Korean people.

He said he hopes the fraternal Korean people will continue to have new and greater successes in their struggle to construct Korean-style socialism and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He added that Chinese-DPRK friendship was established and developed by the old Chinese proletarian revolutionaries, including Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. He said that DPRK-Chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the people's hearts. He added that Chinese-DPRK friendship has strong vitality.

He stressed that constantly strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea's two parties and peoples are an unshakable policy of the Chinese party and Government.

He said that they will continue to support the Korean people's just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok gave a speech next:

After saying that he was pleased to mark the 43d anniversary of the founding of the PRC together with the Chinese comrades, he added that on behalf of our party, the government, and the Korean people, he warmly congratulated the Chinese party, government, and people on their national day.

He said that the founding of the PRC was a valuable achievement made by the Chinese people's long, arduous revolutionary struggle. He added that the founding of the PRC was an historical event, which brought about a basic turn in the Chinese people's lives.

In the 43 years since China was founded, the Chinese people, under the CPC leadership, have overcome constant difficulties and ordeals and constructed a new socialist paradise by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

After pointing out that the Chinese people are making strenuous efforts to implement the ten-year plan for national economy and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, he said that the Korean people are pleased with the Chinese people's great success in their struggle to build a new independent and sovereign society. He said he wishes the Chinese people greater success in their struggle to construct socialism with Chinese characteristics and to reunify their country.

He said that the two countries are neighbors linked by mountains and rivers and that the valuable DPRK-Chinese friendship has been pioneered by the leaders of the two countries and has been consolidated by overcoming all kinds of tribulations.

He pointed out that developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations is the will of the Korean

people. He added that DPRK-Chinese friendship, with its roots in history, will be strengthened and developed by joint efforts of the peoples of the two countries.

The participants at the banquet toasted the friendship between peoples of the DPRK and China; the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Jiang Zemin, Comrade Yang Shangkun, and Comrade Li Peng.

Editorial Celebrates PRC National Day

SK0110095592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 1 Oct 92

["43rd Founding Anniversary of PRC"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

It says:

The founding of the PRC was a great event in the political life of the Chinese people. The victory of the people's revolution in China was an event which had great impact on the political situation of the world. These events showed that the people had to fight it out if they were to escape their own destiny, and that the cause of justice was sure to win. Since the founding of the PRC, the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party have advanced long the road chosen by them, firmly defending the gains of the revolution which had been won at the cost of blood. Their revolutionary practice and experience proved the truth that socialism is the only way of providing them with freedom and equality, happiness and prosperity. Today the Chinese people are endeavouring to fulfil the ten-year plan of the national economy and social development and the 8th Five-Year Plan and reunify the whole country on the principle of "one country two systems."

Pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, China is developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. We rejoice at the achievements made by the Chinese people in the efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics suited to its actual conditions.

The peoples of the two countries have shared weal and woe in the struggle against the common enemies and jointly overcome grim trials.

Korea-China friendship established and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song together with respected Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai continues developing amid the great attention of the leaders of the two contries and by their efforts.

The international situation is still complicated today. The imperialists are making desperate efforts to destroy friendship and solidarity among socialist countries and alienate these countries from each other while disuniting them from within by intensive ideological and cultural infiltration. Under this situation, it is necessary for the socialist countries to take a joint action and strengthen unity and cooperation to defend the socialist cause. We wish the fraternal Chinese people new success in their future work.

Joint Nuclear Control Commission Meets 30 Sep

SK3009135392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1307 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] The fifth contact of members of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today.

At the contact, our side pointed out that to effect progress in negotiations, both sides should take a sincere and candid position in adopting inspection regulations, and should not carry out such acts as spoiling the atmosphere in and laying artificial obstacles to adopting inspection regulations. Our side stressed that both sides should assume a thorough position and attitude of relying on the driving force of the nation in realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Our side strongly called the South side to task for taking issue with our peaceful nuclear policy at international meetings including the UN session in disregard of the North-South contacts for the implementation of the joint declaration on denuclearization and scheming to have a confab to do harm to the fellow countrymen, hand in glove with outside forces at another South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting.

Our side urged the South side to free itself from the confrontation concept, a legacy of the cold war era, and its inveterate thinking pattern of dependence on outside force, though belatedly.

Avoiding an answer to our side's reasonable accusation, the South side decried again the nuclear inspection of us by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Our side sternly pointed out that the South side's slander of the IAEA's official announcement that our policy of nuclear energy is for peaceful purposes is an act to play down the results of the investigation by the IAEA and unjust behavior to create obstacles to the discussion of inspection regulations and intentionally delay the implementation of the joint declaration on denuclearization.

Our side asked why the South side has begged foreign forces, the ringleaders of nations possessing nuclear weapons, for some kind of joint measure against our Republic while calling for the principle of settlement between the South and North parties concerned at the conference table. Our side also strongly urged the South side to answer this question.

Both sides then began discussions on the formation and operation of inspection teams to verify denuclearization

stipulated in chapter two of the nuclear inspection regulations. While discussing chapter two, our side proposed to separately form an inspection team for nuclear weapons and nuclear bases and an inspection team for nuclear facilities and nuclear materials. The South side, however, insisted on its unjust stance that an inspection team for nuclear weapons and nuclear bases is not necessary.

The stance of the South side revealed its intention to persistently evade the inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases present in South Korea.

In concluding the contact, our side said that to find common points and different points and to overcome points of confrontation in discussing the regulations of inspection, the South side should have a correct position and attitude in dealing with the contact and have a will to fulfill the joint declaration. Our side demanded that the South side come forward at the next contact after carrying out further study of our rational inspection regulations that our side proposed.

It was decided that the sixth contact of members will be held on 14 October.

Kim Il-song To Head So Chol Funeral Committee

SK3009154392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], the Central People'e Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced today that a state funeral would be held for late Comrade So Chol who was member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

The state funeral committee for him consists of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yon Hyong-muk and other party and government senior officials and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, 50 in all.

The coffin of the deceased will be borne to the hearse at 10:00 on October 2.

South Korea

No Says U.S., Japan 'Main Pillar' of Diplomacy

SK0110041992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—Political events are moving so fast in Northeast Asia that Korea must be ready for anything, South Korean President No Tae-u said Thursday.

No, who returned Wednesday from China, told a cabinet meeting to expect the unpredictable to happen and to be ready when it did.

"The collapse of the Berlin Wall or the disintegration of the Soviet Union were unthinkable only until a few years ago, when Europe was undergoing fast changes. The possibility is high for unpredictable events to unfold on the Korean peninsula and preparations must be made," the president said.

He said that during his visit to Beijing he could confirm the Chinese position that it was sharing Seoul's stand on peace and security in Korea, North Korea's nuclear development, peaceful reunification of Korea, and formation of a new order in Northeast Asia.

South Korea could find momentum for a second economic take-off by participating actively in the eighth five-year economic plan of China, he added.

He asked the ministers to work out detailed steps to realize multilateral dialogue in Northeast Asia and produce follow-up measures to the agreements he reached with Chinese leaders.

No also called on the ministers to make continued efforts to maintain friendly ties with the United States and Japan.

"Our foreign relations have diversified owing to the success of the northern policy but the main pillar of our diplomacy is our relations with the United States and Japan," he said.

Envoy Reports on ROK-PRC Presidential Talks

OW3009142092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 30 KYODO—South Korea and China are committed to strengthening political and economic relations between the two countries, South Korea's first ambassador to China said Wednesday.

No Chae-won made the remark in a meeting with KYODO NEWS SERVICE shortly after South Korean President No Tae-u capped his four-day trip to China which started last Sunday.

No said it was fruitful that president No and Chinese president Yang Shangkun agreed that their nations will step up political and economic relations.

When asked about China's position regarding North Korea, the ambassador said that in a meeting with No, Yang expressed China's rejection of nuclear weapon possession by both North and South Korea.

Ambassador No said South Korea has no dissatisfaction about the Chinese view relating to Pyongyang's suspected nuclear development, and said it is high time that an international society considers ways to free Pyongyang from its isolation from the world.

On Monday, Yang told No in a summit meeting that the time is not yet ripe to exert undue pressure on North Korea over its reluctance to allow full inspection of its nuclear facilities.

President No replied that the nuclear issue is the biggest problem facing the two Koreas and asked his Chinese host to help obtain a guarantee from North Korea allowing inspection of its nuclear facilities.

* Yi Sang-ok Views Diplomacy in Northeast Asia

922C0242A Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Sep 92 pp 124-134

[Article by Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok: "The First Goal of ROK Diplomacy Is the Perpetuation of Peace in Northeast Asia"]

[Text] *The world order is in a period of transition, and the ROK's international standing and diplomatic capability are also changing. This changing condition places on us the burden of having to map out a new diplomatic strategy in response. But, at the same time, it gives us a wider range of options in the formulation and execution of our foreign policy.*

The world is undergoing such a cataclysmic change that was beyond imagination only a short time ago. There has been a series of kaleidoscopic changes beginning with the fall of the Berlin Wall, the symbol of the East-West cold war, in 1989, followed by the democratization process of Eastern bloc countries, the German reunification, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The cold war structure that has dominated the world order for over 40 years since the end of World War II has crumbled completely.

In Asia the situation is similar. Countries like Vietnam and Mongolia are moving toward openness and reform, although different in scope. While seeking its role in the new international condition, China is adding spurs to the economic reform program it undertook in the latter part of 1970.

The end of the cold war does not necessarily mean peace, however. Many factors which threaten peace and security lie in wait everywhere in the world. There still exist numerous potential causes of local conflicts, such as the Iraqi situation, which is showing tense signs once again, not to mention the issue of nuclear weapons control in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Nationalistic conflicts, of which the civil war in Yugoslavia is a typical case, are cropping up everywhere.

Especially in the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region, where we live, the new international trends toward openness and cooperation in the post-cold war era have not yet set in, with the remnants of the cold war remaining in various spheres. Particularly in the case of North Korea, which is faced with an ever increasing economic hardship and diplomatic difficulty, it has been unable, despite its admission of the inevitability of economic reform and openness, to adapt itself to the worldwide trends toward openness and change because of its concern for the preservation of its institution.

Structure, Characteristics of New World Order

The current international situation may be summarized in these words: the old order in the cold war era is collapsing and a new world order is in the making, as all humanity hope for the advent of a new era of reconciliation and cooperation, prompted by the end of the pattern of U.S.-USSR confrontation, which was based on the so-called "balance of fear" maintained by nuclear weapons. The new order is in the making, and there are many points of uncertainty as to its ultimate shape and character. Nevertheless, the structure and characteristics of the new world order as foreseen on the basis of the experience in the Gulf war and on other occasions may be summarized as follows:

The new world order in the making, in brief, has uni-multipolarity as its structural characteristic. First, in the military sphere, it has the characteristic of having "unipolarity" centering on the United States. The United States, which remains the sole superpower in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, is playing a leading role, with its global strategic superiority securely in its hands, in establishing a new world order based on the ideals of democracy and market economic. In the economic sphere the trend toward "multi-polarity" is accelerating, however, with North America, Europe, East Asia accounting for one-fourth of the gross world product each. Under these circumstances, the United States is expected to continue to play a leading role in the international arena in the post-cold war era while making the best possible use of the United Nations in cooperation with the EC, Japan, and other major friendly countries.

Another major characteristic of the new world order in the post-cold war era is the drastic diminution of the danger of a global nuclear war. Before the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the United States and the USSR announced their plans to restrict the theater deployment of nuclear weapons and signed the INF reduction treaty and the START treaty. In addition, during the Washington U.S.-Russia summit meeting in June, the summiteers agreed to reduce the strategic weapons, including multi-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles (MIRVed ICBM's) of the two countries, to less than half the level agreed upon in the START treaty and reduce their warheads to between 3,000 and 3,500 by the year 2003.

Another characteristic of the post-cold war era is that economic factors tend to carry more weight in international relations than political and military factors used to carry. With the lessening of dangers of military conformation, geoeconomic considerations are given more weight, and Japan, Germany, and the EC are gaining an increasingly important international position and role thanks to their economic strength. In addition, with the increasing importance of economic factors, the possibility of economic competition and friction among nations is increasing accordingly.

Meanwhile, there is an increasing trend toward openness and globalization through the expansion of the market economic system and free trade. The communist system, which has dominated a considerable area and population of the world for 70 years since the Russian October revolution, has collapsed due to their internal contradictions; and China, Vietnam, and other remaining socialist countries, not to mention the former Soviet Union and East European countries, are trying to introduce the principle of market economy. The free market economic system has come to be recognized as the only economic principle capable of steering each country's national economy and improving its people's standard of living. It follows that North Korea and Cuba, which still adhere to the old rigid socialist system, are unlikely to succeed in finding another alternative other than the market economy.

As the interdependence among the economies of different countries grows as a result of the transportation and communication revolutions and as international flows of commodity, capital, and labor increase, a general consensus on the need for a global free trade system based on the GATT is spreading among nations. Also spreading, on the other hand, is the tendency toward regionalism, prompted by the effort to increase economic intercourse and cooperation and improve competitiveness on a regional basis, through the formation of regional economic zones such as the European Economic Area (EEA) and through the conclusion of regional economic agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

The developmental trend of globalism and regionalism and their interrelationship are drawing attention as an important indicator in prognosticating the future of the world economy. In this connection, success or failure of the current Uruguay round of multinational trade negotiations will hold the key.

In addition, liberal democracy based on political pluralism and respect for basic human rights is also spreading on a global scale thanks to the dissolution and democratization of the Soviet Union and the democratization of the former Eastern bloc. On the other hand, along with the spread of democracy, nationalistic demands for separation and independence also tend to gain ground as evident in the CIS, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Situation Around Korean Peninsula, Big-Four Power Play

These changes in the international situation and the move for the formation of a new world order are having a tremendous impact on the Northeast Asian region as elsewhere. We will begin by examining our diplomatic climate centering on the change that is taking place in the roles of the Big Four, namely, the United States, Japan, China, and Russia, as this change relates to the Korean peninsula, and then proceed to examine the inter-Korean relationship and the North Korea's nuclear development program, the two issues which draw much attention at home and abroad.

The power play among the Big Four surrounding the Korean peninsula is undergoing an adjustment in the process of reorganizing the world order as described above. This adjustment may be summarized in brief: the maintenance by the United States of its role as the "equilibrator" in this part of the world, the increasing role of Japan, and the relative diminution of the roles of China and Russia resulting from their absorption in domestic affairs.

First, the United States is expected to continue to play its role as an equilibrator or as a so-called "bona-fide mediator" functioning as the bed-rock of security not only in Northeast Asia but also in the Asian-Pacific region, as it has done in the past 40 years, on the strength of its overwhelming military power and the framework of ROK-U.S. and U.S.-Japan security cooperation.

By referring to the U.S. withdrawal from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, the partial withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK under the East Asian Strategic Initiative (EASI), and the issue of sharing the cost of keeping U.S. forces in the ROK and Japan, some people hastily prognosticate that the U.S. influence in the western Pacific region will diminish.

As U.S. President Bush reiterated during his Seoul visit in January that United States would keep its troops in the ROK as long as the Korean people so desire, the United States has a clear intention to continue to play a leading role in the western Pacific region, including Northeast Asia. Seen from the positions of the countries in this region, as well as in view of the overall national strength of the United States, the leading role of the United States will be maintained in this region, although there may be some change in its form.

Japan is another country which will play an important role in this region alongside of the United States. Japan's role is expected to increase in the future not only in this region but also on a global scale, on the strength of its immense economic power. Japan for its part is getting ready for a greater role by enacting a law permitting participation in UN Peacekeeping operations (PKO) and pushing for a seat as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

But the Japanese efforts to increase its political role are encumbered by no small restraining factors, such as its problems with the relationship with its neighbors who still have vivid memories of what Japan did to them in the past, and a ban on overseas military activities imposed by its peace constitution. Nevertheless Japan is expected to gradually increase its international activities and role in the political sphere banking on its economic strength.

On the other hand, it will be difficult for the time being for China and Russia to play an active international role because they have to concentrate their efforts on solving

their domestic problems. These two countries are expected to seek ways to promote practical cooperation with the ROK, Japan, and other countries in the Northeast Asian region while seeking to maintain the security and the status quo in this region in an effort to create conditions favorable to their economic development.

All these things considered overall, we may say that as far as security is concerned, the current situation surrounding the Korean peninsula has improved markedly, compared with the cold war days. We need to keep in mind that the current international situation is of a transitional character, however. In case the political unrest should aggravate in China over the question of succession of power or by a conflict between the conservatives and reformists, or in case Russia should fail to properly overcome internal and external challenges—challenges such as the problem of maintaining ethnic unity within and establishing harmonious relations with other CIS member nations, then we should bear in mind that China and Russia could emerge as a destabilizing factor in this region.

Meaning of "Big Four" to Us

For this reason, I will now briefly examine our relations with the Big Four—the United states, Japan, China, and Russia—centering on the current issues and other noteworthy developments.

Currently, the ROK and the United States are maintaining a smooth relationship as never before, on the basis of the common ideals of liberal democracy and market economy. First of all, in the military and security domain, the two countries have been steadily developing a mature partnership while adapting themselves to the changing security environment. Under the EASI, the adjustment of the security roles of the two countries is progressing smoothly, and various outstanding issues such as the problem of sharing the cost of stationing U.S. forces in Korea are being resolved smoothly through bilateral consultations.

In the economic sphere the ROK and the United States recorded $38 billion in two-way trade last year, with the United States remaining our largest market. Last year we had a $330 million trade deficit with the United States in a reversal of the trade surplus we had had for years, resulting in an easing of Congressional pressure on ROK trade.

Obstacles to the development of a better relationship between the ROK and Japan crop up from time to time because of the peculiarities which are unique to our relationship with Japan. The problems, such as the issues related to the past, which need to be dealt with squarely should be so dealt. But, at the same time, we should see to it that the ROK-Japan relationship will develop in a forward-looking manner rather than be made a hostage of the past.

Recently, in the ROK-Japan relationship there has been a strengthening of practical cooperation thanks to the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries on three occasions. At the January 1991 summit meeting, there was progress in establishing forward-looking good-neighbor relations by agreeing to the three-point principle governing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries

Under the agreement at the summit meeting early this year, the two governments worked out specific measures in late June to rectify the trade imbalance and agreed to establish a foundation for industrial and technological cooperation by the end of the year. On the other hand, with regard to the issue of the Korean women who were conscripted during World War II—the issue which is the focus of public attention in our country, we are demanding that Japan continue to probe into the truth about the case with the recently released investigative report as a starting point and take appropriate follow-up steps.

On the other hand, the Sino-ROK relationship has made steady progress as China basically pursued a policy of seeking stability on the Korean peninsula. China played a positive role in admitting North and South Korea to the United Nations last year.

Furthermore, the volume of trade between the two counties has rapidly increased recently. It increased from $3.3 billion in 1989 to $3.8 billion in 1990 to $5.8 billion in 1991. China is our fourth ranking trade partner, and the ROK is China's seventh ranking trade partner. On the basis of the accumulation of practical relations, the ROK and China set up offices of their trade representatives in each others' countries early last year, adding momentum to the development of their bilateral relationship. This year the two countries signed and put into effect a trade agreement and an investment guarantee agreement. In addition, bilateral negotiations are under way to conclude other agreements such as a double taxation prevention agreement.

The Sino-ROK foreign ministers conference which took place at the UN Headquarters last fall marked the first government-level political contact between the two countries. Subsequently, last November and this past April the foreign ministers of the two countries met again. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen called on President No last November while he was visiting Seoul to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Corporation Minister Conference (APEC); and I made a courtesy call on Chinese Premier Yi Peng while I was attending the general meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Beijing. These two calls in particular were events of great significance in the development of the political relations between the two countries. Viewed from the current developments in the relationship between the two countries, the normalization of the Sino-ROK relationship is expected to materialize in the near future.

With the historic June 1990 San Francisco summit between the leaders of the ROK and Soviet Union,

which is now renamed as the CIS, as a momentum, the two countries established diplomatic relations. Thereafter the two countries continued to develop a close relationship, with President No visiting the Soviet Union in December 1990 and President Gorbachev visiting the ROK in the following April. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, this friendly and cooperative relationship continued in our relations with Russia. The ROK and Russian foreign ministers exchanged visits this year, and Russian President Yeltsin is scheduled to visit Korea from 16 through 18 September this year.

At the same time, practical relations between the ROK and Russia, such as trade, have made steady progress. The issue of economic cooperation with the CIS, which has been the focus of public attention in our country, is expected to be resolved smoothly as a result of the agreement reached in principle with the Russian Government on payment guarantees and other problems. In addition, support for the CIS, including Russia, is a very important international issue as is evident from the G-7 decision to provide $24 billion dollars in aid. Moreover, considering Russia's geopolitical position in the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region, aiding and supporting Russian in its efforts for stability and reform has something to do with our national interests.

The ROK and Russian Governments just wound up negotiations on the wording of the "ROK-Russian Basic Relationship Treaty," which will be the basic guide in bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. This treaty is scheduled to be signed when President Yeltsin visits our country.

Inter-Korean Relations, Nuclear Issue

In inter-Korean relations, last year's UN admission of North and South Korea, the adoption of the North-South basic agreement, and the joint non-nuclear proclamation added momentum to ushering in an era of reconciliation and cooperation in the Korean peninsula.

Our side has been making steady efforts to implement the North-South basic agreement and the non-nuclear proclamation through the political, military, and exchange and cooperation subcommittees. At the seventh round of North-South high-level talks in Seoul, the two sides agreed to exchange visits by groups of separated families and aged parents on or about Liberation Day and to hold the eighth round of high-level talks in Pyongyang from 15 through 18 September. In addition, under the agreement reached at the high-level talks, a North-South liaison office and three joint committees on military affairs, economic exchange, and social and cultural affairs were established on 18 May 1992.

Despite this surface progress, it is a fact that North Korea is still showing passive attitude toward implementing the substance of the agreement, however, namely, the promotion of concrete measures for reconciliation, exchange, and cooperation. The problem is that North Korea is reluctant to effect openness and change in adaptation to the international environment, because of various internal problems. If North Korea persists in its current line, it is highly possible that its economic hardship and diplomatic isolation will aggravate. We, for our own part, hope that North Korea will make a wise choice and thus help consolidate the foundation of peace in the Korean peninsula and the arrangement for North-South coexistence, and we will do our best to this end.

North Korea's nuclear development program, an issue which has become the focus of attention at home and abroad, not only poses a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula but also has a serious impact on the security in Northeast Asia as a whole.

Our government is making its utmost to have North Korea discharge in earnest its obligation to receive not only International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections but also North-South mutual inspections and thereby remove doubts about its nuclear development. We believe that only by so doing is it possible for North Korea to help build genuine trust between North and South and lay the foundation for a lasting peace in the Korean peninsula, and to discharge its duties fully as a member of the world community and reap benefits therefrom.

In solving all problems concerning the Koran peninsula, including North Korea's nuclear development issue, our government adheres to the principle that we, a direct party, will take the initiative, and if necessary, solicit cooperation from interested outside countries. Under this principle we are acting in concert with friendly nations on the North Korea's nuclear development issue through our close cooperative relations with them. Friendly nations, such as the United States, Japan, and the EC, have clarified their position that unless North Korea's nuclear development issue is settled through the implementation of North-South mutual inspections, there can be no improvement in their relations with North Korea.

Since North Korea submitted its first report to the IAEA in May, the IAEA has conducted inspections on two occasions. The world community had demanded IAEA inspections of the North Korean nuclear facilities ever since North Korea joined the nuclear non proliferation treaty (NPT) in 1985. The widespread international perception is that it is impossible to remove the doubts by IAEA inspections alone, however, and North-South mutual inspections are a must. The necessity for inter-Korean mutual inspections has been stressed on many occasions—in the EC joint statement and at the U.S.-Russia summit, the U.S.-Japan summit, and the G-7 summit, and the recent Manila ASEAN enlarged foreign ministers conference.

Our government will continue to strive for the settlement of North Korea's nuclear development issue by stressing

to North Korea that without resolving this issue no substantive progress can be expected in North-South relations.

Our Foreign Policy Goals

Our diplomatic environment provides opportunities as well as challenges for us. Only by our won judicious choices and efforts will we be able to effectively take up the challenges of the times and seize favorable opportunities. Below I will examine the goals which our diplomacy will seek in the new international environment.

The first goal of our foreign policy is the perpetuation of the Northeast Asian peace structure. To this end, it is most important to maintain and strengthen a solid security system with the sound system of ROK-U.S security cooperation at its center. Our government is making a sustained effort to further develop the partnership relations with the United Sates for the security of the Korean peninsula, in which the ROK plays the leading role and the United States plays a supporting role. Our government believes it will be necessary not only for our own national security but also for the peace and security in all of Northeast Asia to continue the close ROK-U.S. security cooperation, including the presence of U.S. forces in Korea, not only before the reunification of the country but even after the reunification.

We will have to build mature partnership relations with the United States looking toward the 21st century, by developing a close cooperative relationship in all spheres, diplomatic economic, trade, social, and cultural.

With regard to Japan, as pointed our earlier, we seek to resolve the problems concerning the past in a resourceful manner and develop a forward-looking good-neighbor relationship through an epochal expansion of exchanges in all spheres, including personnel and academic exchanges and exchange of knowledge. We believe that as the national strength and international roles of the ROK and Japan increase in the future, it will be necessary for the two countries to expand the scope of their cooperation not only on a bilateral level but also from the regional and global points of view.

The government will make many-sided efforts to promote our relations with Russia and other CIS members. As mentioned earlier, a ROK-Russia basic relations treaty will be signed when Russian President Yeltsin visits Seoul in September. This treaty will lay the foundation for achieving a closer cooperative relationship between the two countries.

At the same time, our government is exerting efforts to strengthen our relations with all other CIS member countries. This year we have completed the establishment of diplomatic relations with 11 CIS member nations, and active exchanges and cooperation with them have been in progress. This past June Uzbek President Karimov visited Seoul, and I myself visited Ukraine and Kazhakstan.

We are stepping up our efforts to consolidate the statutory devices conducive to promoting exchanges and cooperation between the ROK and China in all fields—trade, maritime, aviation, fisheries, science, and technology—while promoting the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Efforts for Unification, Pragmatic Economic Diplomacy

The second goal of our foreign policy is the creation of an international condition conducive to national reunification. This goal cannot but be a weighty diplomatic task not only for hastening national reunification, the cherished desire of our people, but because the reunification of our country will contribute to the security in all of Northeast Asia.

In the aspect of diplomacy for the promotion of reunification, the government is conducting diplomacy designed to lay the groundwork for reunification under the three-point principle of solving problems concerning the Korean peninsula by the parities directly involved, firmly guaranteeing our own security, and promoting the common interests of the Korean people as a whole.

For the perpetuation of peace in the Korean peninsula and the creation of conditions favorable to reunification, it is necessary, first of all, to soon resolve the issue of North Korea's nuclear development program. As pointed out earlier, our government is making its utmost diplomatic effort to resolve this issue once and for all by realizing mutual inspections between North and South as soon as possible, in addition to IAEA inspections.

In addition, the government is making many-sided efforts for an early and sincere implementation of the basic agreement. In this connection, we regard it as important to dispel North Korea's apprehension about a German type reunification by merger, and our government has made it clear to North Korea on several occasions that we have no intention or desire to achieve reunification by the merger formula.

Furthermore, to promote openness and change in North Korea, it is necessary for friendly nations to make the pace of improvement in their relations with North Korea synchronous with meaningful progress in the inter-Korean relationship. From this point of view, we are maintaining close cooperation with our friends. North Korea should realize that the only way out of its current diplomatic and economic difficulties is to go along with the tide of the times and make sincere efforts for North-South exchange and cooperation.

The next goal is the pursuit of pragmatic economic diplomacy designed to catapult our country into a developed economy. The government set the recovery of our economic vitality as the first priority objective for this year. Under this decision, the Foreign Ministry for its part, with emphasis on economic and trade diplomacy, issued an instruction to all our diplomatic missions

overseas early this year to pursue the promotion of export and scientific and technological cooperation as a major task for this year.

The government is exerting efforts to increase trade and expand scientific and technological cooperation with our major trade partners, such as the United States, Japan, and the EC. With the United States, among others, we have had bilateral consultations, such as the 10th ROK-U.S. economic consultative meeting and the fourth ROK-U.S. financial policy consultative meeting, in order to implement the points of agreement reached at the ROK-U.S. summit early this year. As for Japan, we have been executing a plan to correct the trade imbalance which was drawn up to implement the agreement of the ROK-Japan summit early this year. To cope with the single European market scheduled to go into effect next year, we are making every effort to protect our interests in trade and investment in Europe.

At the same time, we have been actively participating in multilateral efforts through the APEC to step up economic cooperation with countries in the Asian-Pacific region, which is emerging as the most dynamic economic zone in the world.

Turning to the international economic arena, particularly the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, it is most important for us, who have no alternative but to have an economic structure oriented toward the outside, to have the basic perception that the free trade system accords with our national interests. Should the Uruguay round, which is important in bolstering the free trade system, fail, what our country could possibly gain would be the protection of some sectors of our industry. In the numerous sectors in which we have a competitive edge, we would encounter protectionist barriers. This possibility has become an all the more serious problem in view of the fact that the regionalistic tendency has been on the rise in many areas in the world, and in particular, a single European market is soon to appear on the horizon.

In addition, we should not overlook the fact that the "sustainable" international efforts for environmental protection have emerged as a factor having a great impact on international competition by going far the simple purpose of environmental production. The typical example is the "Montreal Protocol" banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gas, which our country joined on 27 May this year. In addition to this protocol, the two more agreements were signed recently, namely, the "global warming agreement," which restricts the use of fossil fuel in order to prevent global warning, and the "biodiversity agreement" designed to preserve genetic resources. These moves for international environmental protection will impose no small economic handicap and burden on us, who still remain in the developing stage. At the UN conference for environmental development (UNCED) in Brazil this past June, we did our best to reflect our position that full consideration should be given to the aspect of economic development as well as the aspect of environmental protection.

Role Corresponding to Improved International Standing

There will be numerous challenges of this kind which we will have to overcome in the multilateral economic environment as in bilateral trade relations with our major trade partners, such as the United States, Japan, and the EC. These challenges can be overcome only through the globalization of our economy and the strengthening of our competitiveness. The government and all the people must spare no effort to elevate our country to the level of advanced nations and join the OECD in the latter part of the 1990's by resourcefully taking up these challenges.

Another goal is the playing of a role corresponding to our improved international standing. In the past, our diplomatic ability has markedly improved with the growth of our national strength. Currently, our country has diplomatic relations with 165 countries in the world and is active as a board member in 22 major international organizations, such as the UN Development Plan (UNDP), the UNESCO, and the IAEA, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). We are exerting efforts to promote our national interests by making the best possible use of this wide spectrum of organizations for international cooperation.

In addition, the ROK should actively undertake new responsibilities and roles commensurable with its increased national strength, in the process of establishing the new world order. To this end, we will positively participate in solving such global issues as disarmament, human rights, drugs, terrorism, and environment, and expand our contribution to the community of nations by stepping up support for the least developed among developing countries and by assuming a greater share of expenses of and making greater voluntary contributions to international organizations.

Besides, we should further enhance our international standing and role through participation in UN peacekeeping operations, which have proved their usefulness under the new world order. During the Gulf war, we provided considerable personnel and material support for the multinational operations against Iraq in response to the resolution of the United Nations. The government has decided in principle to take part in UN peacekeeping activities, including dispatching of a PKO contingent. Before dispatching a PKO contingent, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the National Assembly, however. The question of whether or not an infantry unit should be included in such contingent is still moot pending the consensus of public opinion.

To back up the efforts to increase our role in the multilateral diplomatic arena, the government is actively promoting placement of Korean nationals in the UN Secretariat, specialized UN organizations, and organizations directly affiliated to the United Nations.

Specialized, Substantive Diplomacy Needed

I have just reviewed the current diplomatic environment and our foreign policy goals. As indicated above, the international order is currently in a period of transition and the international standing and diplomatic ability of the ROK are also changing. This changing condition imposes on us the burden of having to map out a new diplomatic strategy in response. But, on the other hand, it gives a wider range of options in the formation and execution of our foreign policy.

Under the new world order our foreign policy needs to respond quickly to radical changes that take place, in view of the uncertainty and changeability of the international situation. On the other hand, the diversification in the realm of international relations and the highly skilful aspect of diplomacy require us to conduct more specialized and substantive diplomacy.

In conducting such a positive foreign policy, we will bear in mind the need for the promotion of the well-being of our people and our national interests and strive to promote public understanding of and public support for the government's diplomatic activities by reflecting the opinions of people in every stratum at all stages—conception, planning, and execution—and accommodating their diverse interests.

SRV Heavy Industry Minister Arrives for Visit

SK0110104592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—Vietnamese Heavy Industry Minister Tran Lum arrived in South Korea Thursday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Pak Tae-chun, co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

Pak is also chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO).

Lum is to discuss with economic leaders the ways to promote substantial bilateral economic ties and participation in exploration of the big bear oil field by Korean companies.

Economic Exchanges With Cuba Planned

SK0110094792 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] As the first stage for establishing diplomatic relations, the government has decided to activate economic exchanges with Cuba following Russia and China. For a long time, Cuba has been the most closed country against Western countries.

According to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance officials on 29 September, the government, taking into consideration the international situation, has decided not to hold intergovernmental negotiations with Cuba even though it needs to improve relations to completely finalize a northern diplomacy. The government has decided, however, to activate economic exchanges with Cuba, including the issue of giving a sublease loan [chondae chagwan] of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Cuba has showed its affirmative reaction to our government's policy.

Accordingly, relevant officials from both countries will hold working-level meetings in either Cuba or third countries in October this year at the earliest and plan to discuss ways to activate various economic exchanges, including the issue of giving a sublease loan to Cuba.

A government official said: Cuba has shown its interest in economic exchanges with the ROK. This is because Cuba desperately needs to secure consumer goods through a sublease loan to overcome its economic crisis. Because even China—which has had diplomatic relations with North Korea for a long time—has recently established diplomatic relations with the ROK, Cuba can largely lessen its burden on North Korea when it establishes diplomatic relations with the ROK.

He also said: When the two countries' relations are improved because of the activation of economic exchanges, the government will establish diplomatic relations with Cuba based on this.

He added: Because the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Cuba is related to U.S. policy toward Cuba, it is most likely that the ROK and Cuba will delay establishing diplomatic relations while the United States continues to have hostile relations with Cuba.

While adhering to this basic position, the government plans to continue expanding economic changes with Cuba to improve relations.

Cuba, as a Central and South American military power, is very influential in socialist countries. In particular, it has established allied diplomatic relations with North Korea.

When Cuba begins economic exchanges or establishes diplomatic relations with the ROK, the ROK will have diplomatic relations with all socialist countries. Accordingly, it will finalize the northern diplomacy.

A government official stressed: When relations between the ROK and Cuba are improved, North Korea may be diplomatically hard hit by this. However, because the ROK has no intention to isolate North Korea from international communities, North Korea, availing itself of this opportunity, should make efforts to establish diplomatic relations with Western countries and earnestly advance into international society.

He said: Concerning the sublease loan, I cannot release information on its size, subjects, or date at present, even though the government plans to sign a contract with Cuba on the issue before the end of this year.

Food Riots, Criticism of Party in North Alleged

SK0110082792 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN dated 1 October carries a report citing a Beijing source that a provincial North Korean party cadre criticized the central party regarding food shortages in his speech at a North Korean Workers Party of Korea [WPK] policy propaganda meeting held recently at the Aoji Coal Mine on the China-North Korea border. This led to a riot and army troops were called in. There were also unconfirmed reports that there were riots in some areas of North Korea because of food shortages and the issuance of new currency.

SANKEI SHIMBUN also reported that there was a rumor that two youths in Hyesan, a border town, ripped the arm off of a giant Kim Il-song statue, took it to China, and sold it as scrap iron to obtain money to buy food.

The Beijing source said: All the reports about North Korea concern the degradation of the authority of the WPK and Kim Il-song. Most of the reports have come from North Korea's provincial areas. There are also reports that soldiers who are mobilized from provincial areas for construction projects in Pyongyang are full of complaints, since they received orders to provide themselves with their own food.

North's Kim Yong-nam Speaks to ROK Reporters

SK0110091992 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 92 p 5

[News conference by DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam with unidentified ROK reporters at the Helmsley Palace Hotel in New York City on 30 September]

[Text] [Reporter] In your speech at the UN General Assembly you once again strongly put forth the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea. Has North Korea changed its past position, which was that it will recognize the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea even after reunification?

[Kim Yong-nam] It is the first time for me to hear that we informed South Korea that we will recognize the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea even after reunification. If reunification is to be achieved by ourselves we must maintain and develop equal relations as an independent country. In this connection, the issue of U.S. troops in South Korea should be resolved.

[Reporter] Does the issue of U.S. troops in South Korea have an influence in the South-North issue?

[Kim] Such a matter is not included in the basic agreement nor the annexed agreement. There are no obstacles in fulfilling these agreements.

[Reporter] To what degree do you have contacts with the United States, and during your stay in the United States did you meet any high-ranking U.S. officials?

[Kim] Contacts are being carried out continuously. Other than what has been reported externally, various government-level contacts are being carried out. It has been learned that we had contacts in Beijing and high-level contacts in the United States. Our contacts in Beijing are being carried out frequently with each passing day.

In the United States I met many figures, including lawmakers and members of the Asia Society. However, since there were inner promises [naejok onyak] and we have to be faithful, I cannot tell you whom I met or what we discussed.

[Reporter] As an ally of China, how do you view the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China?

[Kim] I think it is no special issue. China is an independent country and it can carry out multilateral diplomacy. Also, we are practicing our policy in our own way with the chuche idea as our guiding principle.

[Reporter] If the South-North Korean issue is not resolved, don't you think that a breakthrough can be provided by holding summit talks?

[Kim] Holding summit talks has historical significance in that it can be of help in achieving national reunification. It is necessary to make thorough preparations in advance.

[Reporter] There are rumors that after the currency reform there were riots in some regions and Koreans residing in China were prohibited from coming into North Korea.

[Kim] It is a report fabricated by the KYODO news agency.

[Reporter] Japan is requesting the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea. Why is North Korea not responding?

[Kim] The normalization of diplomatic relations should be carried out from an equal position and with sincerity. Japan is not being sincere in apologizing for and liquidating the past. We cannot ignore this and just be bent on normalizing diplomatic relations.

[Reporter] When will talks to normalize diplomatic relations resume?

[Kim] We will hold talks sometime in November.

[Reporter] How do you view the prospects for exchanges between the South and North?

[Kim] The adoption of the basic agreement and the annexed agreement is a brilliant fruition for the nation.

It also provided a practical basis. The prospects for reunification through the confederal system has been brilliantly elucidated.

[Reporter] When do you think reunification can be achieved?

[Kim] The cause for reunification will be achieved in the nineties.

[Reporter] Many scholars view that reunification will be achieved in early 2000 at the earliest. What is the ground for achieving reunification in the nineties?

[Kim] This is because we are a homogeneous nation and our desire for reunification is strong.

Says Kim Chong-il Now 'Absolute Ruler'

SK0110025192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] New York, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—North Korea has completed the dynastic succession of power from Kim Il-song to his son, Chong-il, who is the new absolute ruler, Deputy Premier Kim Yong-nam said Wednesday.

Kim Chong-il was solely in charge of all sectors, including defense, politics, diplomacy and economy, and was the ruler of North Korea, Kim said.

Kim, who is attending the U.N. General Assembly, had invited South Korean journalists to the Helmsley Palace Hotel for a rare 90-minute meeting.

He said the collapse of communist countries in Eastern Europe with which North Korea had traded for a long time had pressed it to explore new markets, suggesting the economy was experiencing difficulties.

The prospects for reunification in the confederal form proposed by North Korea were brighter, as had been proved through continued inter-Korean dialogue, and reunification was likely in this decade, he said.

The United States strongly desired to improve relations with North Korea, though it seemed difficult because the United States put new conditions on the nuclear issue, Kim said.

Regarding Pyongyang's seemingly negative attitude to improving ties with Tokyo, Kim said North Korea couldn't hurry diplomatic normalization with Japan because Japan hadn't fully apologized for its past atrocities.

Kim, who is also foreign minister, said that the diplomatic talks between North Korea and Japan would resume in November.

Denying a report that North Korea recognized the presence of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, Kim said they were a stumbling block to national unification but could not prevent inter-Korean talks from going ahead.

Kim was passive on a Seoul-Pyongyang summit, saying that a summit should take place after all the conditions were mature as it would discuss the most important national problem.

Calls Succession 'Anachronistic'

SK3009093492 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, North Korean vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, said on 28 September concerning the hereditary power succession from Kim Il-song, the father, to Kim Chong-il, the son: "Although it is really anachronistic [sidaechagojogin], it is the way to maintain North Korea's stabilization."

It was learned that Minister Kim, who is visiting New York to attend the UN General Assembly, made such remarks in his speech delivered at the closed luncheon hosted by the Asia Society that day. After finishing his speech, Minister Kim was asked: "Is North Korea's father-son succession structure a good thing?" He responded this way: "The Soviet Union collapsed because of the lack of a firm power system. A firmer and more stabilized leadership, however, has been maintained in North Korea."

Although Minister Kim's remarks generally expound the necessity of hereditary power succession from the father to the son Kim, attention is drawn to the fact that a high-ranking person of North Korea described the hereditary power succession as "anachronistic" for the first time.

North, South Contact Discusses Yi In-mo Case

SK0110043192 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0320 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] North and South Korea are holding delegates contacts during their high-level talks at Tongil House in Panmunjom on 1 October to discuss the repatriation of Mr. Yi In-mo.

In today's contact, our side informed the North of its intention to repatriate Mr. Yi as soon as it agrees to repatriate 12 Thongjinho crewmen who were kidnapped to North Korea in 1987, establishes a meeting place in Panmunjom, and normalizes the exchanges of separated families.

In the last eighth talks held in Pyongyang, the North side said it will immediately start establishing a meeting place in Panmunjom and normalizing exchanges of separated families when the South repatriates Mr. Yi In-mo. These are two of the three conditions our side had put forward. The results of today's meeting are interesting.

Fail To Agree

SK0110075892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0730 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] The North and South discussed the issue concerning Mr. Yi In-mo today in Panmunjom. They failed to agree, however, on this issue. They agreed to meet again on 5 October.

Yi Tong-pok, a spokesman [for the South delegation to the North-South high-level talks], said that the North and South had agreed to conclude the discussions on the repatriation of Mr. Yi and the opening of offices where separated family members of the North and South can meet each other. He also said that he cannot confirm whether or not it is possible to send Mr. Yi to North Korea.

Visit to Nampo May Aid N-S Economic Cooperation

SK0110104492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 1 Oct 92

["News analysis" by Chong Kwang-hun: "South-North Accord Breathes New Life into Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—An agreement reached Wednesday by Seoul and Pyongyang for a combined government-private team from the South to visit the North to study the feasibility of building an industrial complex in Nampo may provide momentum for rapid progress in economic cooperation.

The team will be led by Kim Ok-nyon of the Daewoo Group and comprise economic policy officials, advisers and executives of state-run enterprises, which signals that the private economic cooperation will be upgraded to government level.

South and North Korea have had a series of non-governmental contacts to discuss economic cooperation.

Hyundai group founder Chong Chu-yong visited Pyongyang in January 1989 for consultations with officials on jointly developing Mt. Kumkang.

Kim U-chung of the Daewooo Group visited Pyongyang at the invitation of the Administration Council in January to discuss joint projects in the proposed Nampo industrial complex.

But this is the first time South Korean Government officials will visit North Korea together with private citizens.

Delegates from private business include executives of Sinsung Tongsang Co. (a shirt exporter), Koryo Industrial Co. (a jacket maker), Ssangbangwool (underwear), Seil (bags), Hwasung (shoes) and Yangjee (stuffed toys).

The team will study the feasibility of joint-venture projects with North Korean officials, and the projects could bear fruit soon as they don't need much time and money.

They will go to North Korea Oct. 6 through Panmunjom and visit the site of the proposed Nampo industrial complex Oct. 7.

Dispatch of the team was delayed for political reasons and due to differences between Seoul and Pyongyang on its make-up and leader. Seoul insisted on it being led by a Daewoo executive but Pyongyang demanded that the group chairman himself lead the team.

North Korea finally backed down.

The joint-venture factories are expected to start production by early next year, if things go well, because most of them are small and can be built in three to four months.

Obstacles might appear if the political situation changes due to discord on nuclear inspections, but the prospects are good as the joint survey project, which had been promoted solely by private businessmen, has been upgraded to the status of an official economic cooperation program by an accord between the authorities of the two sides.

Realizing the project will bring economic benefits to both Koreas as their economies are complementary to one another. In addition, the project will inevitably lead to an expanded exchange of people that is essential for unification.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Northern 'Appeasement Policy'

SK0110041092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Wednesday an appeasement policy was necessary to encourage North Korea to end its isolation and open up.

His three-phase reunification formula, first suggested in the 1971 presidential campaign, was moving toward realization, the 1992 presidential candidate of the major opposition Democratic Party says in an interview carried in the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN on Thursday.

Kim's unification formula is based on peaceful coexistence of the two Koreas, peaceful exchanges between the two sides, and peaceful reunification by a federal form of republic.

He said reunification could be possible by 1995, the 50th anniversary of Korea's division, through gradual union.

If he were elected president in December, Kim said, he would strive for positive restructuring of South Korea-Japan relations.

"The two nations should not ruin more than 2000 years of friendship because of a few decades of unfortunate relations. If I am elected president, I may visit Japan. I will tell Japan frankly that it should reflect upon what it has to. At the same time, I will tell my people to make efforts to understand Japan and cooperate with it."

Kim said that as president he would propose a two-year-long political and industrial ceasefire "to build the foundation to revitalize the Korean economy."

Security Agency Breaks Alleged DPRK Spy Ring

SK3009105392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) said Wednesday it will make an announcement next week concerning the "largest" North Korean spy ring, involving some 58 people, uncovered in South Korea since 1948.

Six people have been charged under the National Security Law so far and are being questioned by the prosecution, said an NSP spokesman, who was not identified in keeping with official practice. The announcement would come on Monday or Tuesday, he said.

Among the six are brothers Hwang In-o, 36, and Hwang In-uk, 27, who are charged with setting up a subversive organization, the Choson (Korea) Workers' Party central region chapter. It was in reality the largest North Korean-led underground spy ring ever uncovered since the South Korean Workers' Party was disbanded in 1948, he said.

"As far as we know, approximately 300 people were connected with the chapter and operated under direct instructions of a North Korean woman spy in central areas of the country, the Kangwon and Chungchong Provinces," he said.

"We are expanding our investigation nationwide on information that North Korea has set up similar rings also in Kyongin area (Seoul and Inchon) and the Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces," he said.

The senior Hwang is also charged with fraternising with the enemy, namely Yi Sun-sil, 71, a top North Korean woman spymaster, who taught Hwang espionage skills in August 1990.

Hwang is further charged with entering North Korea with Yi in October last year and joining the North Korean Workers' Party. On returning to the South, he formed the party chapter and spied for the North, the spokesman said.

As soon as he returned to the South, Hwang began to praise North Korean President Kim Il-song and work for the communist regime by composing songs for Kim's birthday on April 15.

He is also accused of trying to form an anti-state underground group, called the Front for National Liberation and Patriotism, with Un Chae-hyong, 28, in July last year as an affiliate of the party chapter.

The group studied and tried to translate into action the "chuche (self-reliance)" ideology of Kim Il-song.

Hwang, a prominent figure in labor movements in the South, has served two prison terms, including one in 1980 for violating martial law while a union leader at a coalmine in Sabuk, NSP officials said.

His brother has served two years in prison for an incident at Seoul National University, of which he is a graduate, in 1986.

Yi Sun-sil entered the South in early 1980 by disguising herself as a Korean resident of Japan affiliated with Chochongnyon, the pro- Pyongyang Association of Korean Residents in Japan. She traveled to and from North Korea through the west coast on several occasions and engaged in espionage operations until fleeing to the North last year.

She is alleged to have had close relationships with dissident groups, giving some of them large sums of money and luring them to spy for North Korea.

Kim Nak-chung, an adviser to the now-defunct Minjung (Masses) Party and currently under arrest, is charged with having contact with Yi and accepting money from her.

The NSP believes North Korea tried to gain a foothold in South Korean politics by using Kim Nak-chung and his followers to take control of major posts in the masses party and to communize the South by 1995, the spokesman said.

On the other hand, however, the North might have tried to run full-fledged operations next year after expanding the chapter, he said.

North Korea's espionage activities in the South had been dealt a severe blow, the spokesman added.

No To Discuss Parties' Views on Cabinet Reshuffle

SK3009074592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, who returns from his Chinese visit Wednesday, will be briefed Friday by Kim Yong-sam, president of the Democratic Liberal Party, on the Sept. 28 meeting of leaders of the three political parties.

Kim and two opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung of the Democratic Party and Chong Chu-yong of the Unification National Party—met Monday and agreed, among other things, to leave the task of forming a neutral cabinet to President No.

Shortly before leaving for Beijing, No asked Kim Yong-sam to consult with the opposition leaders and make recommendations to him in his efforts to reshuffle his cabinet to oversee the mid-December presidential election impartially.

No is expected to hold separate meetings with Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Chong in succession from around Oct. 5 as well as a group meeting in order to form a neutral cabinet, informed sources said.

But in a breakfast meeting with Korean reporters in Beijing, No said he would decide whether to meet with all three party leaders together or separately after he returned home. However, he indicated that an early cabinet reshuffle was desirable to help restore normalcy to the National Assembly.

There is a strong possibility, therefore, the formation of a new cabinet can be carried out by the end of next week, the sources said.

Kim Yong-sam, who is in favor of appointing "a politically neutral" figure with administrative experience to the post of prime minister, is said to be leaning toward Yi Han-pin, a former deputy prime minister, the sources said.

Kim Tae-chung, meanwhile, was reportedly seeking a separate meeting with No at which he will strongly suggest that No appoint a non-political prime minister. Kim will also ask No not only to reshuffle his cabinet but also to replace the national police administrator, prosecutor general, and national tax administrator.

Chong Chu-yong, meanwhile, is not insisting on replacing Chong Won-sik as prime minister.

Third Monthly Trade Surplus With U.S. Reported

SK0110041392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea had its third straight monthly trade surplus with the United States in August and the margin is widening, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

Exports edged imports by 1.7 million U.S. dollars in June, 108.1 million dollars in July and 254 million dollars in August.

Imports overwhelmed exports by 98.5 million dollars in May.

Korea's trade deficit with the United States amounted to 1,014 million dollars in the first half and 653 million dollars in January-August, down 157 million dollars from the same period last year.

Shipments dropped 0.6 percent to 8,719 million dollars in the first half from a year earlier, but imports grew 1.7 percent to 9,733 million dollars.

Exports rose 7.6 percent to 1,634 million dollars in July over the same month last year, while imports fell 4.7 percent to 1,525 million dollars.

During the first eight months this year, exports advanced 0.4 percent to 11.89 billion dollars from a year earlier and imports dipped 0.9 percent to 12.54 billion dollars.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Badawi Criticizes U.S. 'Rules for Others'

BK0110081892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0742 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The United States' penchant for making rules for others will discourage international trust and confidence in its relations with other countries and in multilateral diplomacy, Foreign Minister Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said Wednesday.

Referring specifically to issues relating to human rights, environment and democracy, he said the United States should be able to appreciate that the situation varied from one country to another.

"What causes deep resentment that sometimes borders on humiliation is that an informed body like Congress could pass a resolution or a law that impinges on the sovereignty of another country without caring two hoots about the conditions prevailing in that country," he told an Asia Society gathering in New York. The text of his speech was released here.

Abdullah, who is in New York for the UN General Assembly, said Malaysia had been very fortunate that no such resolutions or bills had hampered efforts to improve the well-being of its people through trade and economic development.

"But some of these bills and resolutions, even if they are not adopted, create uncertainties and ill-feelings between our countries," said Abdullah, who spoke his mind about ways to enhance Malaysia-U.S. bilateral ties.

Abdullah also explained the proposed formation of the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) that had drawn sharp opposition from Washington.

"An intriguing geo-political and geo-strategic rationale has been offered for the United States' opposition that the EAEC will draw a line in the Pacific and undermine the strategic alliance between United States on the one hand and Japan and Korea on the other.

"Many observers believe that the United States opposes EAEC because of Japan. It is assumed here that Japan will stake its leadership of EAEC, being the most powerful economic power in East Asia and EAEC will provide Japan a constituency which it has lacked all this while, which will make it all the harder to push around," he said.

Abdullah said a successful EAEC committed to free trade and promoting inter-regional cooperation would be complementary to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) that was being strongly backed by the United States.

He believed any misconceptions or suspicions between Malaysia and the United Nations could be cleared or clarified if regular discussions were held between the leaders and diplomats.

"The time is well past when Congressmen would send their staffers out once or twice in a decade on a visit to the respective ASEAN countries and on the basis of such visits draw up policies directed at us," he said.

Cambodia

FUNCINPEC Opens Office in Battambang

BK3009115092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 30 (AFP)—A Cambodian royalist faction headed by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Supreme National Council (SNC) head Prince Sihanouk, opened its first office Wednesday in the western city of Battambang.

The United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) was the first faction to open an office in the provinces and in an area controlled by the rival Phnom Penh government.

The opening follows the implementation of the electoral law, recently passed by the SNC reconciliation body that groups Cambodia's four rival factions, which allows political parties to open offices anywhere in the country.

Political headquarters of the main factions and some smaller parties have already been opened in Phnom Penh. However, one UN official said: "Phnom Penh is different, we are here to observe and see what's going on. This is going to be a real test."

The official said that the opening of the FUNCINPEC provincial office in Cambodia's second largest city was to be marked by a large ceremony organized by the faction. "Our observers have spotted a convoy of 12 trucks carrying about 150 people crossing the border from Thailand. The group included a band, political officers and some security guards," a UN official said.

The inauguration of the provincial office will be presided over by Prince Ranariddh with UN officials, representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and foreign diplomats in attendance.

The UN head of civil administration, Gerard Porcel, has also left for Battambang, UN spokesman Eric Berman said. "He will oversee the situation as there were some concerns about the people being allowed access to the event," Berman said.

A UN official described the opening of provincial offices as the crucial next stage in paving the way for free and fair elections. The elections, sponsored by the United Nations and called for by the peace accords that ended the civil war, are scheduled for May or April 1993.

Meanwhile, SNC member for the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front Ieng Mouly recently complained that provincial members of his party had been harassed and intimidated. In one incident last month, a leading party figure in Sihanoukville was shot dead in what Mouly claimed was a political assasination.

Refugees Reportedly Returning to Border

BK0110054192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Many Cambodian refugees who were shipped by the United Nations from camps along the Thai-Cambodian border to various refugee centers inside Cambodia said they were living there in the most extreme misery. Every day, some of them and other ordinary citizens were accused of all kinds of wrongdoing and were oppressed, arrested, or executed by puppet A-3 policemen and soldiers commanded by implanted Vietnamese elements.

Cambodian refugees who just returned to the border said the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppet leaders had ordered the puppet A-3 policemen and soldiers to follow, suppress, arrest, detain, or execute refugees and ordinary citizens day and night. The refugees were provided with nothing. They had neither plots of land for growing crops to earn a living nor houses because the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets have plundered all of them for the Vietnamese nationals or sale to foreigners. They added that they were also forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to learn the policy of Vietnamese aggression everyday and to vote for the Vietnamese puppets in the future.

A great number of refugees have escaped and returned to the Cambodian-Thai border since they do not want to live under the oppressive regime of the Vietnamese puppets. They say the Supreme National Council [SNC] has no full power, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] has not handed over to SNC its authority, the Vietnamese puppet regime continues to play a role in administering every affair, and the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets continue to act at will.

Many Cambodian refugees say they will return to Cambodia if SNC is endowed with full authority and if security is reestablished in their localities by UNTAC in close collaboration with SNC.

NADK Commander Says UNTAC Aids Peace Prospects

BK3009082792 Phnom Penh THE CAMBODIA TIMES in English 21-27 Sep 92 p 12

[Text] Sre Chea—In a meeting last week between the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) and the sector commanders of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in the Kampot area, Colonel Prak Sothi, the NADK commander for the Phnum Voal area, expressed his gratitude for the arrival of UNTAC in Cambodia and the possibility of peace that this presents.

The meeting had been set up by Lt Col Istorza, commander of the French battalion which patrols Sector 6 that includes Kampot district, and Lt Col Israel of the US Marines, the senior UNMO (United Nations Military Observer) in the sector.

The meeting was originally organised to bring together local Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF) officials with the NADK but, due to orders from the government, the CPAF did not attend.

General Suor Vanna of the NADK, the commander in chief for the district, also did not show, probably due to fears he might be ambushed by the CPAF. The intention, according to Istorza, was to try to bring about a cease-fire between the two sides over National Route 36, the scene of some of the worst guerrilla fighting over the last few months.

CPAF soldiers control the road from Kompong Trach to Dang Tong, a stretch of only 20 kilometres, with four battalions of soldiers whilst the NADK control the forest of the Phnum Voal to the west.

The problems started because 1,200 families of villagers who lived on the west side have been displaced across the road and now wish to return to plant their rice fields during the day. The CPAF troops are determined not to let them "fall under NADK control" and have even resorted to mining the road to prevent the villagers from crossing it.

UNTAC has deployed three battalions in the area since September 3, two days before the meeting, in Tuk Meas, Dang Tong and Sre Chea, a "no man's land" just west of the road where the meeting was held. As of press time and since the deployment, there have been no further incidents.

The fact that the NADK showed up for the meeting and the CPAF did not was, according to Istorza, indicative of a general role reversal that had been taking place in the area over recent weeks.

It seems that the NADK are becoming more cooperative and the CPAF less so. The main question is to know why, he said. One of the main reasons for the NADK's cooperation may be necessity. Current estimates of their forces in the whole of Sector 6 indicate they only have 400 soldiers, with just 40 holed up in the Phnum Voal forest. When questioned as to how many soldiers he had under his command, Sothi replied that due to the length of time they had been fighting, he had lost track of the number of troops he had left.

During the meeting, Sothi, a small wiry man with an unexpectedly kind face, said that his greatest fears were regarding that traditional source of Khmer Rouge paranoia, the Vietnamese.

Using the derogatory term, "Yuon," to denote the Vietnamese throughout the conversation, Southy said the

Vietnamese were deceivers because they dressed themselves as civilians and settled along the border but that he had seen them with his own eyes and knew them to be soldiers. He added that another reason why he was glad about UNTAC's presence in the country was because the UN peacekeepers can protect the Cambodians against these potential invaders.

His attitude brings one back to the days when the Khmer Rouge was in power with its paranoia about the Vietnamese, which triggered the war against Vietnam and later led to the Khmer Rouge's downfall. Sothi's isolation from contact with anyone other than what he believes as the central command in Phnom Penh was also reminiscent of the Khmer Rouge during its 1970-1975 guerilla war against the Lon Nol regime.

Perhaps, once again, the party is trying to keep control by keeping its cadre isolated and in the dark. In this way they can foster superstitions and old hatreds to keep the troops loyal against all reasonable odds.

Lt Col Israel said that all four factions were invited to join UNTAC at the border checkpoints to ensure that Vietnamese forces were not encroaching on Cambodian territory. However, only ANKI (Armee Nationale du Kampuchea Independent) had sent any observers so far. Israel went on to say that if all four factions did send observers, this would mean an unprecedented exchange of ideas that could reap benefits for their party leaders in Phnom Penh. However, when asked to advise his bosses in Phnom Penh to send observers, Sothi said he didn't think they would follow his instructions.

A further reason for the NADK troops not wishing to give themselves up may be that they are ultimately scared of being purged at some future stage, like the purges of successive state 'traitors' under the Khmer Rouge regime.

When asked how long he had been serving the NADK, Sothi would only admit to "since 1979". This unwillingness to associate himself with the Khmer Rouge before that time may well be a fear of eventual reprisals.

There was another reason for the NADK's support on UNTAC's presence which became apparent after the meeting had concluded.

Major Ret, another NADK officer present, issued an appeal for help in drawing attention to the poor people on its side of Road 36 and their desperate need for aid.

"The Red Cross gives health treatment but the Phnom Penh government takes it all for people on their side of the road and none comes to ours. It would be best if aid organisations were to come here and give help directly to the people, not distribute it through the district organisations," he said.

This apparent lack of understanding of the true reasons why aid was not going to his side of the road could also be due to misinformation coming from their superiors in Phnom Penh, who may likely blame this on corruption of government officials rather than on their own inability to stick to the agreements reached in the Paris peace accords.

The delegation, which included the heads of UNTAC Civilian Police, Civil Administration and Electoral Component for Kampot district then headed for Dang Tong to confront the district officials as to why they had not showed up for the meeting.

The district chief said that he was on orders from Phnom Penh not to meet with the NADK because the latter were not adhering to the peace agreements.

Istorza replied that he was not concerned with overall politics but was looking instead for a small, local solution to a local problem. Women and children are not the enemy and it is they who are suffering, he pointed out.

The district officials agreed to request the government again for permission to meet at some time in the future.

KPNLF Leader Outlines Party Plans

BK3009075392 Phnom Penh THE CAMBODIA TIMES in English 21-27 Sep 92, p 3

[Interview with Ieng Muli, member of the Supreme National Council, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front—KPNLF, and deputy head of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party by THE CAMBODIA TIMES staff; place and date not given—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] As part of an ongoing series or profile on the various parties, already established or just emerging onto the politial scene, this week THE CAMBODIA TIMES [CT] talks to Mr Ieng Muli [IM], a member of the Supreme National Council (SNC), secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and deputy head of the Buddhist Liberal Demoratic Party [BLDP].

Muli outlined his views on the issue of the Vietnamese in Cambodia, spoke of his party's role in the forthcoming elections and commented on the recent controversy surrounding his arrest by State of Cambodia [SOC] police.

CT: You were detained recently, supposedly by accident, by SOC police who alleged that you had no permission to carry an AK-47 with you. Could you tell us your views on the incident?

IM: As Brig Gen Roos (director of UNTAC civilian police) said, the incident was premeditated and well planned. We had informed SOC that we were going to Sihanoukville. They knew in advance. It was not an accident. The SOC police are supposed to provide full protection but this time there was no police.

And as regards the issue of the weapons, my bodyguards are entitled to carry light arms. I consider an AK-47 to be a light weapon.

This is not an isolated case. We have been intimidated and the target of harassment before.

I don't want to make a big issue about it but I wish that all factions would allow for the freedom of movement of all Cambodians.

CT: Do you think that your people are going to be able to campaign freely?

IM: For the time being we are not free. We still have difficulties, we are the target of continuous harassment. Our people are often asked to come to the police station to explain their actions and why they joined the KPNLF. Sometimes if they are teachers or civil servants, they are dismissed from their jobs.

CT: Are you confident that UNTAC can provide a relatively secure atmosphere for the election campaign?

IM: It's very difficult but we trust UNTAC and we need UNTAC to help us.

CT: During the debate on the electoral law, you stated that you were only 86% happy with UNTAC chief Mr Yasushi Akashi's proposal. What was the 15% reservation about?

IM: It was concern for Cambodians overseas. The UN has agreed to allow them to vote in Europe, USA and Australia. But they have to come here to register.

We wish that, since they are allowed to vote overseas, they would be allowed to register there also. I don't know how many people will come given the expense. I am not sure that all the overseas Cambodians will vote for our party. I wish they would but we have to defend their right to vote.

CT: What do you think of Mr Samphan's comments on the possibility of anti-Vietnamese violence?

IM: If there are no concrete measures taken to set a legal frame for non-Cambodians, the people of Cambodia will feel that those people have more privileges.

The best way to prevent those feelings is to ensure that non-Cambodians have passports, visas, working permits, etc. The Cambodian people feel that they are second class. The non-Cambodians are free, they can do what they want without passports or visas. The people are frustrated.

CT: Samphan referred to the electoral law as giving a rubber-stamp on the Vietnamese oocupation of Cambodia. How do you feel about it?

IM: We are very happy with the electoral law stating that only Cambodians have the right to vote. We accept the definition of Cambodian, no problems with that. The only problem is proof.

CT: Surely proof will be a big problem with the lack of documentation here?

IM: For the Cambodians, yes, because we were under Pol Pot. But for the Vietnamese that were sent back in Lon Nol's time, they must have their papers because they were not under Pol Pot. So they can prove if they were born here.

CT: Do you not think that allowing a member of all the parties to be present at the registration provides a sufficient safeguard?

IM: We cannot say that it is really safe. Even in our party there are Vietnamese because we cannot screen all that. But in principle you have a legal frame and it also depends on the people in charge of registration because all of them are Cambodian. It's up to them, we trust them.

CT: If you were to form a government what do you have to offer?

IM: We will concentrate all our effort to promote the value of man, the life and the dignity of man. So we have to respect human rights first. And to do that we must set a frame for the rule of law in this country. We need to train and educate more people about public administration and human rights.

We must also create an independent judicial system.

On economic policy, we will, of course, promote the free market system, but our system will also be socially oriented. We will promote private initiative and personal freedom but we have to guarantee social security. All this is going to be very difficult because we lack trained personnel.

The people in the SOC administration believe that if we are elected we will dismiss them from their jobs.

No. We will keep all of them but send them for training to upgrade their knowledge and their professionalism.

As you know, our party is called the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, so we are for liberal democracy but within the framework of the Cambodian national identity. That doesn't mean that we will apply religious discrimination but we have to preserve our national identity.

CT: Would you be prepared to go into coalition with other parties?

IM: I do not think that any one party will win an absolute majority so the idea of coalition still exists. But we have to see whether a coalition can take place before the election or after. I think we can arrange some agreement with some party not to attack each other before the election and afterwards form a coalition.

CT: Will you be fielding candidates for all 120 seats?

IM: Yes.

CT: There have been allegations that the KPNLF is divided. Some sources say that it's difficult to tell whether the leaders are speaking for themselves or for the party.

IM: We, the BLDP, are united. But we are liberal so sometimes it may sound like we have different opinions but we have the same target, the same objective. Maybe there are some different tactics. I want to make friends with everyone so maybe I am more flexible than some people.

CT: What are your party's views on the issue of property ownership?

IM: It's a very sensitive issue. We respect private ownership but it must be proven by legal papers.

If you follow our former law there are two ways to demonstrate ownership. First, the right of occupancy—if you occupy a house for more than twenty years the house belongs to you. If you did not occupy it for more than twenty years it can be contested before a tribunal.

The second is to prove ownership with legal papers. That is the former law.

We will leave it to the new assembly to decide on this issue. We are not just going to expel the owners, we will have to negotiate with the former and the new owner of the house. Maybe we have to think about compensation. But we will leave this to the new assembly.

CT: Twenty years?

IM: We don't know. Twenty years is just an example. We must leave it to the new assembly. The new assembly may say that five years is okay.

CT: If you were the one to legislate...

IM: Maybe 10 or 15 years. Maybe 10, 15 or 20 years, I don't know. We are democrats—we have to listen to others also.

CT: Do you foresee the elections going ahead without the Khmer Rouge?

IM: We wish that the Khmer Rouge would also take part in the election but it depends on them.

If we feel that there is sufficient security for the elections to go ahead and the elections can be free and fair, we can proceed without the Khmer Rouge. But I believe that if the Khmer Rouge really want to preserve their political survival, it's better for them to join.

CT: Do you not think that your comments to the Far Eastern Economic Review on how to spot a Vietnamese are likely to add to racial tensions?

IM: They asked me how to tell if someone is Vietnamese. I said that there are a lot of criteria. For instance, if they live in a boat. Cambodians never live in a boat. You also have to know the profession—traders, technicians, construction workers.

CT: Usually workers come from poorer to richer countries to work. Why is it that the Vietnamese can find jobs here when both economies are at a similar level?

IM: They are richer than us.

CT: If so, that makes it even more strange. Is it something cultural? Don't the Khmers want these jobs as some people suggest?

IM: I cannot deny these comments. But the problem is that those Vietnamese that came to Cambodia came with the Vietnamese troops. So this is related to the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese forces.

We cannot avoid the workers coming for humanitarian and economic reasons. But the problem that the Cambodians cannot accept is that of the Vietnamese who came following the invasion of Cambodia. If they are real workers and they respect the Cambodian law, they can stay.

But the people who are connected with the military, with the terrorist network, we have to invite them to get out of Cambodia. Because we don't need the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia. We may need people who come to boost the Cambodian economy.

CT: You think that quite a number of Vietnamese working on construction sites are actually military?

IM: Mr Hun Sen said there were 90,000, the Vietnamese government said there were 100,000, some diplomats say 600,000 and the Khmer Rouge say there are two million. We don't know the exact number, but we know that, among them, there are soldiers that were sent back to Vietnam and came back as civilians.

CT: But presumably they won't be able to vote.

IM: This is the problem. This is why we asked that only Cambodians can vote. They cannot vote unless they were born here with a parent also born here. If we can prevent them from voting, it's okay.

Whether they can stay or not stay is up to the next government to decide.

CT: Is the Vietnamese issue being exploited for political gain?

IM: I think that all the Cambodians don't want the Vietnamese to stay in Cambodia.

But, yes, the Khmer Rogue take advantage by being really anti-Vietnamese. When they say they want to expel the Vietnamese from the country, they get more credit from the people. That is why we wish that Hun Sen takes concrete measures on the subject of visas and papers so the Khmer Rouge will have no pretext that the Vietnamese are occupying Cambodia.

CT: Some people have expressed fears that while all the talk about the Vietnamese is going on, the country is being bought up by the Thais.

IM: When we are elected we have to put order into every field—foreign investment, international trade, etc. We have to preserve our sovereignty.

CT: What about existing joint ventures?

IM: If the venture is fair to Cambodia we will maintain it and continue with it. But if not, they must be submitted to the new law which will be adopted by the new assembly.

CT: Speaking of Thailand, how do you feel about the question of sanctions being imposed on the Khmer Rouge?

IM: Sanctions are good as far as they are effective. If there is no cooperation with Thailand, I'm not sure that they will be effective. Diplomatic pressure must be kept up on the international arena.

And then, I think that the UN has to approach individual Khmer Rouge soldiers and encourage them to defect. Because I know that all Cambodians are tired of fighting.

Also, they must put pressure on the Phnom Penh regime to respect human rights and put the existing administrative structures out of control of the political body. That can help create a neutral political environment.

CT: Finally, do you think that the UN civil administration component is not exerting sufficient control over the SOC ministries?

IM: I think they need to do more.

Indonesia

French-Made Helicopters Reportedly Sold to Iran

BK0110064692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 1 (AFP)—Indonesia has sold Iran three French Super Puma helicopters assembled here by Indonesia's state-owned aeronautical company Nusantara (IPTN), sources here said Thursday.

The three civilian aircraft are due to be delivered to the firm HSO, the air company of Iran's oil monopoly, after assembly of kits delivered by France's Aerospatiale to the IPTN factory at Bandung, 150 kilometres (95 miles) southeast of here.

France has given the go-ahead for the sale to Indonesia's Minister of Research and Technology Bacharuddin Jussuf Habibi, who also heads IPTN, the sources said.

The cost of the three helicopters was not known, but a Super Puma has a minimum price tag of 10-15 million dollars, experts said.

Tehran wants to acquire the at least five other helicopters for its energy ministry, the sources said. The three are part of a stock of 28 Super Puma AS 332 kits Aerospatiale has sold to IPTN over the past few years.

Renamed the NSA 332 after being assembled, nine of these have been sold within Indonesia in both civilian and military versions, and one has been sold to Malaysia for its royal family.

Two other Super Pumas are due to be delivered shortly to Indonesia's President Suharto, the sources said.

Russian Crewmen Stranded After Illegal Entry

BK3009095592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0920 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Jayapura, Sept. 30 (OANA/ANTARA)—Thirty-six crew members from two Russian ships are stranded in the Indonesian eastern province of Irian Jaya after their vessels were detained by the Port Authority in Merauke for allegedly entering the country's waters illegally.

N.V. Dankof and N.V. Skali [names as received] were operated by an Indonesian company based in Jakarta, P.T. [Company Limited] Lebongtande, but this company has denied responsiblity for the ships.

The Port Authority said that the ships had been detained because they had no security clearance documents from the Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters or fishing permits from the Fishery Directorate General.

The captains of the two ships have now large debts to the Port Authority and the Merauke branch of P.T. Pelni [Indonesian National Shipping Line] because P.T. Lebongtande will not pay for the cost incurred.

N.V. Dankof and N.V. Skali entered Merauke on July 1 because they were short of fuel. Upon examination, the Port Authority discovered that the two ships had neither security clearance documents nor fishing permits.

The permits on board the ships were for fishing in the waters of the Natuna islands.

According to the navy station in Merauke and the 5th Naval Base in Jayapura, the two foreign ships actually were not detained but rather were ordered to leave the country's waters as soon as possible.

The ships have remained, however, because they do not have enough fuel and food supplies, they said.

The navy station and the Port Authority in Merauke have let the ships stay because they have no funds to buy supplies

P.T. Pelni in Merauke confirmed that the ships had been ordered to leave, but said that the problems were actually caused by P.T. Lebongtande who had denied responsibility.

Laos

Journal Article Views Corruption Problem

BK0110040392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Sep 92

["Views on Corruption Problem", by Phoummali Vongphachan, published in ALOUN MAI journal; date not given]

[Text] Beloved listeners: Corruption, fraudulence, bribery, cupidity, and bureaucratic practice or the practice of all other dishonest methods which oppose justice and ethics is considered a big issue. It is an infectious disease which affects the process of survival and development of the state as well as its rights and power. It originates, survives, and develops on the basis of the weakening of criteria of cadres in the state apparatuses on the implementation of their rights and power. This means that certain individual cadres or groups of cadres in the state apparatuses abuse their authorized rights and power to practice corruption and fraud in order to make a huge scoop out of national property to enrich themselves as well as their relatives and associates. Those rights and powers are assigned to them by the party, state, and people to manage the state affairs and property of the nation.

Leadership rights and power are considered a main factor to achieve success in performing each task. They are needed to settle problems arising from the performance of each task and to carry out the state and social management. Cadres and state employees need those rights and power to fulfill all authorized tasks in order to guarantee the maintenance of social order and tranquillity. But, the significant point is that the said rights and power can be effectively promoted and expanded only when they are appropriately put to use. This is because the cadres and state employees gain the strength of the rights and power not only from their ranks or positions which are appointed by the organizing sector, but also from their own spirit of responsibility towards the implementation of their tasks as well as from their personal influences towards the society. The rights and power always come along with the ranks and positions. The higher the ranks and positions, the greater the rights and power. However, in certain cases, an ordinary individual with lower rank and position can maintain enormous rights and power. This can be applied to our Lao saying: a foreman is greater than a chief. Certain public opinion says: those who maintain higher power gain more while those who maintain little power gain less, or one gains from whatever task he does through dishonest practice. These sayings are not totally correct because not everyone maintains the rights and power or is in the rank and position to practice corruption and fraud to enrich himself.

Nevertheless, it is seen through past practice that there is always a loophole for corruption practitioners to take advantage or give a green light to ill-intentioned elements to carry out corrupt and fraudulent acts against the party and state so as to take as much as they can lay their hands on. Those who practice corruption regard their rights and power as goods to be exchanged with whatever they want. They may borrow or buy off the rights and power from others and use prestige and honor of their organizations and of the people as justification to practice corruption to take a scoop out of public property or to engage in other wrongdoings. For those practitioners of corruption who are intoxicated with their rights and power or ranks and positions and then make money and earn their livings through dishonest means, their slogan is: to have power means to have everything; while in power, it is right to take as much as possible. Holding this slogan, they never pay heed to any public opinion.

The aforesaid situation has brought about great losses to the nation in all political, economic, cultural, and social fields. In the political field, it has weakened the administration and caused cadres, state employees, and people to lose their confidence in the party and state leadership. It has also created a silent trend of ignorance and dissatisfaction at the party and state leadership. In the economic field, it has caused the party, state, and people to suffer tremendous loss in property worth billions of kips. It has also created many difficulties in developing the economy. In other fields, it has caused faithful and honest cadres to feel discouraged and become inactive in performing work. It has also brought about a deterioration in the criteria of a large number of cadres who have later joined in force of opposing the party's line and policies. Moreover, the practitioners of corruption have also created a playful, luxurious way of living, impudently placed themselves above others, and looking down upon other people, thus directly affecting the society as well as the contingent of fellow cadres attached to the same state apparatuses.

It is noted that the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm of a number of cadres and party members in this new stage has been weakened. This can be seen through their failure to train and foster themselves, their refusal to act as examples to others, and their laziness in refusing to study to learn new things. Moreover, a number of others have even given out their criteria and spent all the time seeking benefits only for themselves through dishonest means, such as corruption and bribery. They have always sought means to make money by leaving behind their authorized tasks. They have only thought about means to abuse their authority through bureaucratic practice and have never been concerned for the life and welfare of the people.

In our new type of state apparatuses, corruption practice is absolutely not allowed, because the rights and power belong to the people, come from the people, and are for the people. It is the people who maintain the highest rights and power. But, in reality, corruption can still be seen widely practiced in our state apparatuses at various levels. This has probably resulted from certain causes, such as the consequences arising from the state-financing bureaucratic administration system which has prolonged in our society for a long time and from our failure to put into actual practice the economic and social management mechanism. It has also resulted from the ineffective implementation of the economic and

social management of our cadres in general, in particular leading cadres who have not scored sufficient experiences, and from their failure in examining and following up the implementation of various mechanisms. As a result of the ineffective inspection and follow-up of the implementation of the rights and power at each level and in each sector, the rights and power have been distorted and become rights and power of other type with different significance. It has, therefore, caused a confusion to the social life, a strain in the relations among men, and a doubt in the distinguishing between right and wrong.

Some of our laws have been put into force. But, our Lao people have not yet been acquainted with them and still not come to profoundly understand their rights and benefits as stipulated in the laws. Besides, there still remain big loopholes and many unnecessary steps in our organizational apparatuses, in particular the steps in consolidating and rearranging the organizations. There are corruption practitioners everywhere. At well-organized places, there are a larger number of faithful and honest party members and cadres than that of ill-intentioned ones. But, why is there still corruption? This is probably because our organizations, party members, and cadres at those places still maintain a low level of initiative sense as well as the spirit of responsibility. They have thus paid no heed to the national property. Moreover, they have been misled by deceitful tricks and buying-off schemes of the enemy.

Corruption has also arisen from the unlimited cupidity and personal attitude of authorized persons who regard as their own the rights and power entrusted to them by the party, state, and people. It is the cupidity and this attitude which are the main causes of corruption practice and which make authorized persons unconsciously do wrong.

Taking action to oppose corruption practice is considered an urgent need, and it must be resolutely done in order to protect national property. In the past, the party and state have always been concerned over this issue, and they have occasionally issued suggestions on means to settle it. Regarding this, it is noted in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress as follows: Resolutely oppose all acts which bring about decline and fall to the party, state, and state-owned organizations, such as the acts of working in a bureaucratic manner, staying away from the masses, maintaining conservative line of thinking, splitting into groups, overusing power, threatening lower echelons and people, and abusing authority and position to gain personal interests, as well as various negative acts.

The said struggle must be comprehensively carried out under different means and forms. It must be closely coordinated with various fields, such as the ideological, organizational, executive, educational, economic, daily life, cultural, regulations and laws, and other fields. First and foremost, it is necessary for us to comprehensively consolidate and perfect the social management mechanism and rights and power mechanism as well as regulations and laws through the concrete and clear-cut division of labor and responsibility between the party and state, between various branches and organizations, and between the central and local services. It is also appropriate to step up controlling the implementation of the various mechanisms, particularly the rights and power mechanism, to prevent improper use of rights and power in a timely manner.

In the past, we paid less attention to the transfer of authority and the control of implementation of rights, particularly at high echelons. As a result, those who have maintained high ranks and positions in certain sectors and certain localities have refused to accept criticism and assistance from the people. On many occasions, those with high ranks and positions have exercised their rights and power in the manner that has threatened their subordinates. This has been seen through what they have said: he who dare to criticize his boss would only get instant death or [word indistinct]. Though such incidents have not been widely apparent, it has brought about a great effect on the cadres and people. Therefore, it is very necessary to step up controlling the implementation of the rights and power in each branch and at each level to maintain and enhance the leadership role of the party and state.

Along with this, it is necessary to raise the level of the implementation of economic and social management as well as the level of understanding on certain specialized subjects of leading cadres as well as all cadres and state employees at each level and of each service. It is also necessary to consolidate and simplify organizational apparatuses and make them efficient, put management cadres and other cadres and state employees in general in proper places and organize them to follow the rules and regulations so as to enable them to develop and make use of their knowledge and ability while maintaining their criteria.

In addition, we must have a mechanism to protect and acclaim those organizations or individuals that have positively contributed to opposing and preventing corruption practice with a view to creating mass movements to check corruption. Another important point is that in educating, training, implementing discipline and punishing wrongdoers, it is necessary to use means and measures that are suitable for each type and purpose. This is in order to guarantee both justice and humanity.

The problem of more or less achievements, failure, or how much success would be obtained in opposing and preventing the corruption practice depends on many conditions and factors, both subjective and objective. Nevertheless, if we are jointly determined and resort to using energetic and drastic measures, the corruption, bribery, and buying-off practice would be, more or less, reduced and defeated in the end.

Philippines

U.S. Formally Withdraws, Turns Over Subic Base

Ramos Urges Keeping Good Relations

HK0110090992 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 01 Oct 92

[Text] President Fidel Ramos has called on the United States Government for the retention of good relations

with the Philippines following the withdrawal of U.S. servicemen from Subic yesterday.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon said the simple turnover of Subic to Philippine management symbolized the end of all the ugly things that had happened in the arena of world politics and the commencement of a new U.S.-Philippine relationship.

Ramos urged the Filipino nation to view the U.S. pullout as a good start for the country's future. He expressed the belief that a good relationship and coordination with the United States will continue.

New Development for Subic Urged

HK0110011292 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Oct 92 p 6

[Editorial: "The Challenge of Subic"]

[Text] Yesterday, the United States returned Subic naval base to the Philippines, ending nearly a century-old era of special relationship which has manifold dimensions. The first dimension is the end of Subic as the centerpiece of U.S. security arrangements in Asia-Pacific. The second, and more important, is the end of a lopsided political and economic relationship underpinned and symbolized by the U.S. military bases.

With Subic passing to our hands, we might be tempted to say that we are now in control of our destiny as an independent and autonomous nation. But before we are overcome by this heady brew, drummed into public consciousness by a nationalism suffering from an inferiority complex, let's be aware that Subic is both a test and a challenge of our capacity either to ruin ourselves or to transform its facilities into economic opportunities.

What was transferred to us yesterday is a facility with an enormous economic potential. Subic is sited on 25,000 hectares, largely forest land, upon which is built a well developed and modern infrastructure worth several billions of dollars. The infrastructure includes roads and bridges, buildings, a hospital, a golf course, communications facilities, a drydock, a power station, and a water-processing plant. By November, Cubi Point will be handed over too, with its airfield.

Although the Americans, partly out of spite after the Senate had rejected the bases extension treaty, stripped Subic of much of its assets, there is no point crying over spilt milk. The remaining facilities are substantial enough to establish the platform for an economic development zone.

In this sense, the handover of Subic is more than a historical crossroads. There are two paths facing us. The first allows us to bring those assets to deterioration and decay. The other challenges us not only to maintain them but to transform them into productive resources. The Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority, headed by Mayor Richard Gordon, has a development plan which envisages the conversion of the base into an industrial complex and free port on the model of Singapore. Subic's development is attracting a lot of interest among Asian investors. While the potential of Subic for the establishment of a dynamic growth center is enormous, its potential for neglect and decay is appalling.

Our record in maintaining and conserving infrastructure and national assets, both natural and manmade resources, is not a happy one. Sangley Point, a former U.S. naval facility transferred to us years ago, has gone to seed. It has an airstrip that has remained undeveloped. Maintenance of our roads, public buildings, and historical monuments is a disgrace. Clark Field was ravaged by Mt. Pinatubo and its lahar. Disaster wiped it off the map as a strategic U.S. military asset. We can't do anything about what Pinatubo has annihilated but the tragedy of Clark is that it brought out something we did not need. Its facilities spared by Pinatubo after the U.S. withdrawal were looted—not by the departing Yanks but by Filipinos. The plunder of our forests is a national shame and an environmental disaster. At this time, Mayor Gordon is scouring frantically for assistance to save the forest cover of Subic from imminent invasion by loggers.

The battle about Subic is between giving it a future and being dragged into the mire by a wasteful past. Subic is a microcosm of the challenge of whether this nation can compete in the race for economic development and growth. There is no sense talking about having recovered our independence and sovereignty in the transfer of Subic if the opportunity of transforming it into a zone of growth is squandered. Allowing or hastening the deterioration of Subic is probably as bad as maintaining the special relationship with the U.S.

Beijing Urges Action on Kidnappings

HK0110045592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP)—Beijing has urged Philippine officials to put an end to the kidnappings for ransom of ethnic Chinese so as to protect their lives and property, the Chinese embassy here said Thursday.

The embassy released a statement expressing deep concern over the kidnappings of Chinese-Filipinos made to the local ethnic Chinese community by ambassador Huang Guifang at a reception on Sunday for China's national day.

More than 100 ethnic Chinese have been kidnapped in the Philippines since 1991, at least 24 of them in the past three months, by gangs which have collected millions of dollars in ransom from the wealthy community.

"We are confident that the Philippine Government will surely adopt effective steps to prevent the recurrence of kidnapping and restore social peace and order at a quick pace so as to guarantee the lives and properties of the overseas Chinese and the Filipino-Chinese," Huang said.

Overseas Chinese, including East Asian investors, have expressed concern that they might also be victimized by the gangs which are often led by corrupt police, military, and government men.

President Fidel Ramos last week ordered a crackdown that has left three kidnappers dead and 16 in jail. There have been no reports of fresh kidnappings since the military joined the anti-kidnapping drive.

Ramos Cracks Down on Syndicates

HK3009141792 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has stepped up the campaign against kidnap-for-ransom gangs. Today, the President ordered the filing of an urgent bill which will set the death penalty for kidnap-for-ransom crimes.

Under the bill, the death sentence and P100,000 [pesos] to P200,000 fine will be set for the crime. The bill also seeks to double the fine if the crime is committed by a syndicate. Under the bill, the conspiracy to commit kidnapping for ransom will be penalized with 12 to 20 years' imprisonment, while obstruction of investigation will be penalized with 12 to 20 years' imprisonment.

The bill also seeks to authorize the secretary of justice and the director of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] to conduct wire tapping, issue departure hold orders, investigate suspects' bank deposits, and seek seizure and freeze orders from the courts. The bill also sets penalties for bank officers and employees involved in the crime through the transfer of funds.

The president said the bill will send a signal to the public that he is determined to apply the full force of the law against those involved in kidnap-for-ransom crimes.

Meanwhile, President Ramos praised the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Counterintelligence Group for arresting 14 members of a notorious kidnap-for-ransom and car theft syndicate. The arrest resulted from the president's order to step up the crackdown on kidnap syndicates.

According to AFP Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia, the 14 who were arrested include an official from the Bureau of Immigration and Deportation [BID], along with several BID agents and an NBI agent.

[Begin Abadia recording in English] In line with the president's directive for the AFP to intensify its campaign against notorious criminal elements in support of the PNP [Philippine National Police] mission and other government law-enforcement agencies, the AFP has stepped up its operation against criminality, particularly on kidnap-for-ransom activities in urban centers. Relative to this current AFP effort, we hereby announce the arrest of the following personalities, who are suspected members of a notorious kidnapping-for-ransom and carnapping syndicate.

One, Arturo Atayde; two, Adong Fernandez Uling; three, Remyboy Duhaylungsod; four, Samuel de la Cruz; five, Leopoldo Pepito; six, Jimmy Edano; seven, Delfin Cancio; eight, George Malugar; nine, Attorney Rey Esmeralda of the NBI; 10, Private First Class Jesus Mauit of the Philippine Army; 11, BID agent Jose Balmaceda; 12, BID Agent Ricardo Malolos; 13, BID Agent Dante Atienza and 14, a high-ranking official of the BID, the name of whom we would like to withhold at the moment.

Atayde, a scion of a wealthy family residing at the Corinthian Garden, was arrested by elements of the AFP Counterintelligence Group. [end recording]

Meanwhile, General Abadia denied that 90 percent of the kidnappers are members of the military and police. Here is General Abadia's explanation:

[Begin Abadia recording in English] In light of these recent developments, it is felt that the claim in a newspaper report that 90 per cent of those involved in kidnap for ransom are AFP or PNP personnel is grossly exaggerated. While there may be some hoodlums in uniform, majority of them are either discharged or AWOL. [end recording]

Estrada Denies Linking Kidnappers, Military

HK0110103192 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Vice President Joseph Estrada, chairman of the Presidential Anticrime Commission [PACC], has today clarified that he did not directly say that 90 percent of the military and police forces are kidnappers. [sentence as heard]

Estrada said that the statement saying 90 percent of those captured by the PACC came from the military and police was not published correctly. He added he believes many militiamen and police are still worthy of praise.

Estrada also rejected reports that he alone decided on deporting eight suspected Hong Kong Triad members. He said the eight were deported on the basis of studies made by the Justice Department and on the recommendation of the Bureau of Immigration and Deportation.

[Begin Estrada recording] Regarding the eight deported Chinese nationals, the state prosecutors discovered that there was no strong basis for jailing them here in the country, and that is why the suspected Triad members were recommended for deportation back to Hong Kong. [end recording]

Military To Maintain Counterinsurgency Operations

HK0110024992 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Bacolod City—The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will continue to take charge of counter-insurgency operations over the Philippine National Police [PNP] for two more years, Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, AFP chief of staff, said yesterday.

In a meeting here with Negros Occidental officials led by Gov. Lito Coscolluela, Abadia said that AFP and PNP authorities have agreed that the military will maintain the responsibility until 1994.

Several local government officials have expressed the fear that an early pullout of Army troopers from the rebel war would revitalize the insurgency.

The two-year timetable was also decided on despite the government's declaration that it can attain strategic control over communist rebels by the end of this year.

Abadia said the withdrawal of military troopers from rebel areas will be done piecemeal. He said the AFP will consider the evaluation of local government and Department of National Defense officials on whether troops can be pulled out without endangering the localities.

Under the law that created the PNP, counter-insurgency operations will become the police force's responsibility at the end of 1992.

The AFP will become a strictly conventional force, shifting its defense posture from internal to external.

Abadia said the strength of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) has shrunk to 12,500.

By December this year, he said, it will go down to 10,000 because of intensified military offensives and civil military operations against the rebels.

The AFP chief said that both the military and police leadership have recognized the need for a smooth transition of counter-insurgency responsibilities to prevent setbacks on the government, side.

10 Communist Rebels Killed in Eastern Samar

HK0110025992 Quezon City MALAYA in English 1 Oct 92 p 1

[Report by Noel Bartolome]

[Text] Ten communist guerrillas were killed and one Army soldier was wounded in separate encounters over the weekend in Eastern Samar, belated reports reaching Army headquarters said.

Lt. Gen. Arturo Enrile, Army chief, said the first encounter involved eight militiamen under the 8th Field Artillery Battalion who clashed with some 30 rebels near barangays Old Mahayag and Union in Sta. Rita, Samar.

Enrile said the rebels withdrew after a one-hour firefight, leaving behind eight bodies. The militiamen did not suffer casualties, he said.

In Sitio Sorsogon, Barangay Maputi in Maslog town, a patrol from the 14th Infantry Battalion engaged 15 rebels reportedly headed by Commander Jonas of the Efren Martinez Command of the New People's Army [NPA].

Two rebels were killed and an unidentified soldier was wounded. Government troops recovered six Armalite rifles, two Garand rifles, and one M203 rifle.

Army intelligence agents also confiscated assorted ammunition in a raid on an NPA armory in barangay Bato, Pamanas, Eastern Samar.

The raiders captured 2,000 rounds of cal. 30 bullets, two Claymore land mines, two rounds of 81 mm mortar, and six magazines for armalite rifles.

Sison Seeks Added Guarantees for Safe Return

HK0110025492 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Oct 92 p 3

[Report by Joey Caburnida; aitalicized passages published in Tagalog]

[Text] The founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Jose Ma. Sison, welcomed yesterday the government's dropping of subversion charges against him.

But Sison, a self-exiled leftist leader based in The Netherlands, said the dismissal of charges would not guarantee his safe return to the Philippines.

"Speaking for myself, I can consider it a token... a token or a step. But even granting that it is a good step or a good token, it is not enough assurance that my status in the Philippines or that the opinions of bad elements in our society will change radically," Sison said in a radio interview from Utrecht.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon on Tuesday ordered government prosecutors to drop subversion charges against Sison and other suspected communist rebels, following the repeal last week of the Anti-Subversion Law.

Drilon said the dismissal of Sison's case would lift legal obstacles to his return to the country in the event he negotiates with the government for a peaceful settlement of the communist insurgency.

But Sison said there was nothing to stop the government from filing other criminal offenses against him just to make his capture possible.

For one, he noted, the government has yet to drop the P1-million [pesos] reward for his capture and is still silent on the cancellation of his travel passport when he went on a lecture tour in Europe in 1987.

"You can still be charged with a variety of common crimes, like murder and other charges. And the most dangerous thing in the Philippines is not what will happen inside the court, but the extrajudicial conditions that involve disappearances, summary executions, torture, and other shameful activities," Sison said.

He stressed that the dropping of political charges against him and other charged and convicted political dissenters

was not an indication that human rights conditions in the Philippines had improved.

"This is not enough to give assurance that the human rights situation in the Philippines has improved. Many still say that it is bad, although there are small signs of improvement, but in truth the human rights situation in the Philippines has not improved and has, instead, even worsened," Sison said.

The alleged CPP chairman left the country in 1987 for a speaking tour in Europe and has refused to come home because of what he said were threats to his life.

Military officials claim Sison reassumed the leadership of the CPP after his release from prison in 1986. To this, Sison said: *"We cannot always trust the claims of the military. The burden of proof is with them."*

Sison and former New People's Army chief Bernate Buscayno were among hundreds of political detainees released by former President Aquino when she assumed office in 1986.

Later, Sison was charged with subversion before a Pasig court but the case has been shelved because of his absence.

Thailand

Princess Chulaphon Reports Receiving Death Threat

BK3009093792 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Sep 92 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] Princess Chulaphon [youngest daughter of King Phumiphon Adunyadet] presided over the opening of a technical seminar held in commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the State University Affairs Bureau at the Asia Hotel in Bangkok at 0900 on 29 September. During her opening speech, entitled "Development and Environment," the princess said: "For example, I and the Chulaphon Research Institute were requested by the government in April 1991 to launch a program for the restoration of the natural environment and an improvement of the people's living conditions in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat Provinces, following the devastation from the heavy floods. The program consists of urgent and long-term plans.

"We started the Chulaphon Village Development Project to provide farmland and housing for villagers. The name was chosen by Deputy Supreme Commander General Phichit Kunlawanit. I voiced my objection to such a name because I do not want anyone to think that I am trying to create a power base of my own. However, villagers disagreed and insisted on using the name for the project. This is the first time I have revealed this issue to the Thai general public.." [passage omitted]

The princess continued: "In the course of planning the Chulaphon Village Development Project 4 in Thung Yai District of Nakhon Si Thammarat, we had problems with land encroachers. Worse still, these encroachers are influential people. They are not poor. They already have hundreds of rai [2.5 rai is equivalent to 1 acre] but still want more. Officials of the Royal Forestry Department have been threatened, kidnapped, and beaten up. I myself have had my life threatened, but I am not afraid of death. I want an investigation to be conducted to find out who are really poor and who are not. If they are genuinely poor, they will be allowed to join our project; if they are not genuinely poor, we will pay compensation for their land. We will not take their land free nor do we intend to resort to violence. These are obstacles which have delayed our project." [passage omitted]

Chawalit Vows To Act Against Threats

BK0110021592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 92 p 1

[Excerpt] Newly appointed Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday vowed to act decisively against the people responsible for making death threats against national figures.

Her Royal Highness Princess Chulaphon was reported to have said at a seminar at the Asia Hotel on Tuesday that she had received a death threat from "dark influences" that wanted to obstruct her work.

Earlier, a message was sent by fax to various airlines threatening to attack them if they carried outgoing Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and four other ministers on their flights.

Gen Chawalit, who is former army commander-in-chief and supreme commander, said that to solve this problem "we must be on the offensive and have accurate information."

"We must take the offensive and not let the threats go without taking any action, otherwise this practice will continue," he said.

When asked by reporters about the threat to a person of the highest institution, which was apparently a reference to Princess Chulaphon, Gen Chawalit said the problem must be solved.

"Once it is known where the threat came from, we will act. We have our own methods of dealing with this type of problem," he said without elaborating.

Princess Chulaphon reportedly told the seminar that some "influential persons" had encroached on land allocated for the royal development project under her patronage in Thung Yai District of Nakhon Si Thammarat.

The encroachers had issued threats to government officials involved in the project while she herself also received a threat. [passage omitted]

Chuan Reiterates Anticorruption Policy

BK0110025192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Oct 92 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday reiterated his anti-corruption policy saying he would not spare any Cabinet member "at the expense of public confidence and trust given our government."

The Democrat Party leader was defending Deputy Industry Minister Phonthep Techaphaibun against an allegation that he was unsuitable for the post because he was closely linked to a liquor business.

"You cannot presuppose that a businessman [in the Cabinet] would abuse his power. Phonthep is not such a person," Chuan said. "Our party has specifically checked into this."

Chuan said at Don Muang Airport after returning from Trang province that Phonthep has nothing to do with the liquor company anymore.

"I think Phonthep can explain this. No problem," he said.

Chuan said he would not tolerate corruption in his Cabinet. "Please be assured that this government takes the corruption problem seriously," he said.

Asked how he would deal with possible corruption scandals in his Cabinet, Chuan said, "If any minister behaves inappropriately, we will take action. We won't allow that kind of thing to happen at the expense of the public confidence and trust given our govemment. This government exists because of the public faith."

Muanchon Party leader Chaloem Yubamrung said after an opposition meeting on Tuesday that he would keep a close watch on Phonthep because the deputy industry minister's close relatives are involved in the liquor industry, apparently referring to Sura Maharaj Co, for which the Industry Ministry has granted concessions.

However, Phonthep insisted his relatives had sold all their shares in Sura Maharaj Co a long time ago.

"I admit I used to work with the company," he said. "But I gave up my job and sold my shares before I entered politics."

Phonthep said he considered it as "fortunate" that he was the first Cabinet member mentioned by the Opposition.

However, he said Pol Capt Chaloem had failed to keep up with the latest information, otherwise he would have known that Phonthep had already given up his job at the liquor company.

Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Banthatthan said Phonthep had extensive experience in industrial affairs and is qualified for the position.

Chuan said if there was any evidence suggesting that anyone was involved in corruption, he would take appropriate action.

"Our government was formed successfully as a result of the people's trust," he said. "We will not let any irregularities occur, at the risk of losing that trust."

Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Neighbors

BK0110033392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Oct 92 p A2

[Text] Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri yesterday sidestepped questions about the government's policy towards Burma and Cambodia, saying as a member of the coalition he must consult others first.

However, Prasong said he believed the new government would place more emphasis on strengthening ties with neighbouring countries, particularly those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean).

The Phalang Tham MP said he believed Thailand could play a central role in increasing cooperation among Asean members on economic, trade and technological matters.

"The more stable Asean is, the more secure the region is," said Prasong who is a former head of the National Security Council.

The Foreign Ministry should be adjusted to play a more active role in economic affairs by acting as a go-between between the government, private sectors and government agencies, as well as by seeking new capital and export markets.

"The expansion of world trade in the directions which heralded trans-national production and relocation of investment and the emergence of regional trade arrangements makes it imperative for the foreign ministry to adjust itself," he said.

The new minister and his deputy, Surin Phitsuwan of the Democrat Party, will informally visit their office at Saranrom Palace on Friday.

Before the Sept 13 general election Prasong said his party wanted to strike a balance between economic maners and human rights in conducting foreign policy.

The Phalang Tham Party adviser said then he would look into the possibility of sealing the Thai-Burmese border to curb illegal trade which was worth millions of baht annually. However, he also said he would later consider legalizing the border trade.

On Cambodia, he said Thailand should throw its weight behind the United Nations in playing a key role to bring peace to Cambodia and he favoured applying economic pressure on the Khmer Rouge to encourage the Marxist faction to fully abide by the UN-brokered peace plan.

Western nations have criticized the Anan government's policy of constructive engagement towards Burma, saying it has achieved little progress in persuading the military regime in Rangoon to relinquish power and end its massive abuse of human rights.

They also accused Thailand of pampering the Khmer Rouge and urged Bangkok to isolate the group to try to make them abide by the UN peace plan.

New Finance Minister Interviewed on Policies

BK0110043192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Oct 92 p B4

[Interview with new Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin by editor-in-chief Suthichai Yun; date, place not given]

[Text] [Suthichai] How did you arrive at the decision to accept the finance portfolio?

[Tharin] It was simple. I think that political development in our country is of the utmost importance, especially in building up a government which can work under the democratic process; and the tragic incidents [of May 17-20] further heighten this need. So I decided to join the new government.

I have worked in the private sector all along and now have the opportunity to work in the political and government arena and be able to do more for society.

[Suthichai] When were you invited to join the government?

[Tharin] After the election.

[Suthichai] Did it take you long to decide?

[Tharin] About 10 days...for me, when I have decided to take on a job, I will do it to my utmost ability.

[Suthichai] Any worries at Siam Commercial Bank?

[Tharin] Nothing to worry about. The bank prepares successors all the time and the new team will be able to continue to manage very well.

[Suthichai] How will the new "ace" economic ministers be able to work together. People say you, Dr Amnuai Wirawan, Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak and Khun Buchu Rotchanasathian have different opinions?

[Tharin] This is a topic subject to much talk at the moment. There will be no problem at all. I like to work as a team and under close coordination under the rules, framework and role each one has. If different viewpoints have a chance to be coordinated, it will mean that the decisions made will be well screened, cautious and acceptable. I have no worries at all and I am pleased to be working with those with seniority and experience.

[Suthichai] How will the team be managed? Will you have an 'economic czar"?

[Tharin] This will depend on the prime minister. We have to wait.

[Suthichai] Do you think you share similar views on the direction of the economy with others?

[Tharin] Everybody mentioned has similar views such as on the promotion of a free economy, income distribution and others. The different opinions cited might have been discussed in different contexts, at different times and on different topics. I have no worries at all.

[Suthichai] What about the contention you are on the conservative side, Suphachai is on the left and Amnuai in the middle?

[Tharin] I'd like to tell you my thinking. I probably cannot disclose the exact policies as the coalition parties are still drafting them for Parliament, expected in the second week of this month. The following are my broad guidelines:

First, I feel that the continuation of fiscal and monetary discipline has always been at the heart to our economic success. We have to be careful on spending of both the private and public sectors, in line with the position and need of the country, in order to build up confidence among foreign and local investors.

Secondly, we can say that our fiscal and monetary positions are quite good and are of reasonable stability. I have an idea, not new, that we ought to be in a position to deploy our monetary surplus to correct some of the basic imbalances. There are four areas:

Shortages of infrastructure and utilities, especially in communications and, in the future, the conservation of natural water resources for use in personal, agricultural and industrial consumption. The shortages need to be resolved quickly.

Income distribution. We ought to be in a position to adjust our tax structure in order to spread wealth better and to broaden the production base to the provinces in order to create provincial jobs and bring growth to the rural areas. I am prepared to implement the measures seriously.

Problems of the environment, quality of life discrepancies among groups of people whether in terms of income, jobs or production. Our fiscal and monetary positions are good enough to be used as soon as possible.

Savings. Much has been discussed, but seems inaccurate from what I had said before. Basically, whenever we have economic growth, we don't have enough local savings, but have to rely on loans and investment from aboard, and the proportion is rising. There is a need for us to adopt serious action on domestic savings. My idea is to promote special savings related to living standards, such as savings for education, housing or retirement and to provident funds of state agencies and the private sector. This thinking is not in conflict with income distribution, but in fact, complements it. It will promote the ability of the middle class to save. I'd like to clear this point as there seems to be some misunderstanding.

I also have other ideas. Even if we have urgent matters to resolve and must continue to adopt fiscal caution, to boost savings, and to spend our budget, we must not

forget that our system is one of free trade, promoting exports and strengthening industry. All of these we have done well, but there are other practical problems, such as the restructuring of customs duties on raw material imports and the rebate of VAT which need urgent resolution in order to support growth in trade and investment.

I'd like to say that I am confident that tax rates, if they are not too high and are at a level conducive to investment, will be better than if the tax rates are too high. My idea is to broaden the tax base and to collect tax efficiently, rather than to look at tax rates.

[Suthichai] Any rate adjustment?

[Tharin] My idea is that tax rates are quite suitable at the moment, especially in the high tax bracket. But the low tax bracket, for the purpose of income distribution, could possibly be adjusted. But for the fiscal stability and in meeting state expenditure, we have to stress expanding the tax base and collection efficiency.

The factor needed to be considered in the future is to look for where fairness is needed in order to raise taxes. This is my broad principle.

[Suthichai] What about the tax on interest on deposits md savings?

[Tharin] I have said that the tax rates are already suitable. I had worked with the National Legislative Assembly to change the allowance for savings accounts for amounts less than Bt [Thai baht] 10,000 where tax is exempted. I will use the same guideline in the future.

[Suthichai] Some of the policies you mentioned have been talked about in the past.

[Tharin] The policies must be implemented. I'd like to say that I am a practitioner and where there is a policy framework, which I am involved in drafting, I will emphasize practicality and success.

[Suthichai] What do you think will be the obstacles? How will we be able to see the performance?

[Tharin] We have to look at the measures. I cannot give detailed answers yet, as we have to study the complexities of each case. But I can assure you that once the study is done, it will be necessary to implement it quickly. There is also a need to look long term and have some flexibility to cope with the changing environment.

[Suthichai] The opposition is saying that this is a bankers government.

[Tharin] I am a professional manager who happened to manage a bank. But my record is clear in promoting fairness and preventing abuses. I have high confidence personally.

[Suthichai] What is your view on the policy to make Thailand a financial centre?

[Tharin] The concept is correct. I need to discuss monetary matters first with the governor of the Bank of Thailand. But I have a background in monetary affairs. The policy is on course with the advent of the Bangkok International Banking Facility.

I hope to see the policy continue. But on the link with the Indochina countries, I see the need to develop investment and trade, but they must not undermine Thailand's relationship with these countries. It must be done in a framework which will not take advantage of them. We must support and complement one another as good neighbours. We have to build credibility and confidence in our neighboring countries.

[Suthichai] On promoting the baht as a regional currency?

[Tharin] It must be on a steady basis. If it is too aggressive there may be resistance. We have, as it is, to leave it to market forces.

[Suthichai] What is your policy on the stock market?

[Tharin] We have been successful. The Anan government has done a lot through the formation of the new Stock Exchange Act and the Securities and Exchange Commission and Public Companies Act. We have more supervision and support measures. All will be retained. No changes in the short term.

[Suthichai] How is the economy since May 17-20 bloodshed?

[Tharin] We have returned to normality. There is greater confidence from foreign investors, and tourists are returning. I think that when we have a new credible and acceptable government and the public will see that it can work, the situation will become better. Our government will seriously pursue this under cautious and serious guidelines.

[Suthichai] How important is political stability?

[Tharin] Very important.

[Suthichai] Can you accept criticism, particularly in the political arena?

[Tharin] Criticism within reason is very good and acts as a good warning. In politics, I have to be 100 per cent prepared.

I want to promote teamwork. It must be shown whether an elected government can work well or not. It is a challenge for the country which we face at the moment and this is very important for me and that is why I decided to accept the job.

Outlines Priorities

BK3009153292 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Finance Mininister Tharin Nimmanhemin says his line of thinking, which will be proposed for incorporation in the government's policy, will stress the promotion of domestic saving and effective tax collection to secure revenue for the development of the country, both at the central and provincial levels. He says his opinion in this regard is still general. However, the promotion of domestic saving will not be allowed to obstruct the distribution of income. The types of saving to be encourage will be aimed at essential purposes such as housing, education, and retirement schemes. As for investment, export, and the country's competitiveness in the international market, the new finance minister says efforts will concentrate on tax collection and avoidance of excessively high taxes, while the tax collection base and tax collection efficiency are expanded and enhanced.

Vietnam

Charges of Troops in Cambodia 'Flatly' Rejected

BK0110014892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 92

["Statement" issued on 30 September by spokesman of SRV Embassy in Cambodia; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr. Khieu Samphan distorted the situation concerning Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and slanderously charged that Vietnam still maintains its troops in Cambodia in his 23 September letter to Mr. Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and head of UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. The letter was made public by a member of Mr. Khieu Samphan's office at a news conference on the afternoon of 26 September.

The spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia is authorized to flatly reject the aforesaid ill-intentioned fabrications. These allegations by the Democratic Kampuchea are merely aimed at covering up their acts of sabotage against the implementation of the Paris agreement, which have severely been condemned by public opinion.

Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts on National Day

BK3009143192 Hanoi VNA in English 1419 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 30—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Chinese counterparts on the 43rd national day of the People's Republic of China (Oct. 1). The congratulatory message was signed by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Le Duc Anh, president of the Republic; Vo Van Kiet, prime minister; and Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly and addressed to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee; Yang Shangkun, president of the republic; Li Peng, premier of the State Council; and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The message says: "Vietnam and China are neighbours. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples are bound to each other by time-honoured friendship which the party, state and people of Vietnam have always treasured. The Sino-Vietnamese summit in November 1991 marked the normalization of the relations between the two countries. We are glad to note that since then the relations between the two countries have witnessed new development. We believe that on the basis of agreements reached between the leaders of the two countries, and on the principles written in the November 1991 Sino-Vietnam communique, and in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and common efforts, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue developing, and the outstanding and newly arising problems between the two countries will be solved step by step. This conforms to the long lasting, fundamental interests of the two peoples, and benefits peace, stability and cooperation in the region and other parts of the world.

"We wish China still greater achievements in the implementation of its renovation and open-door policy, and the Chinese people happiness".

'Fierce Debate' on Government Structure Reported

BK3009135492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 30 (AFP)—Following fierce debate, Vietnam's National Assembly approved Wednesday several changes in the government's structure but rejected others proposed by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, sources said.

The debate, which focused largely on Kiet's proposal to merge the agriculture and forestry ministries, forced the deputies to postpone for one day the ratification of a new cabinet, originally scheduled for Wednesday.

But the National Assembly approved the names of six of Vietnam's top leaders to form the newly created National Defense and Security Commission, which would lead the country in time of war.

President Le Duc Anh is chairman of the commission. He named Kiet vice chairman, while the other members are National Assembly Speaker Nong Duc Manh, Defense Minister Doan Khue, Interior Minister Bui Thien Ngo and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, officials said.

The 395 deputies ratified a list of 20 ministries and seven state commissions after three days of what was probably one of the fiercest debates ever heard in Hanoi's National Assembly hall, the sources said.

Kiet was obliged to drop his proposal to merge the agriculture and forestry industries in the face of strong

opposition, particularly among deputies from the mountainous regions who feared the move would leave no check on deforestation.

The assembly also blocked some ministerial name changes proposed by Kiet, arguing that changing stamps and letterheads would be a waste of money.

"He has a lot of support along the broad lines of his policies, but the small things like name changes were considered vanities," a source close to the assembly said about Kiet, who is the leading voice of economic reform in Vietnam.

"Besides, the deputies want to show that they are independent, that the government can't push them around."

But the newly-elected assembly did approve the bulk of Kiet's proposals, including the elevation of the State Committee for Sciences into a Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment and the dropping of the State Bank from ministerial to state commission level.

In a bid to fight graft, the government watchdog Inspector's Department was lifted to the state-commission level, and a post of director of the office of the government was created on the same level.

Tourism, sports and posts were pared off from various ministries and made government departments directly under the prime minister. Kiet brought oil and gas directly under his control earlier this year.

The assembly was to discuss and ratify Thursday the list of ministers proposed by Kiet, with only two or three incumbents in low-profile posts now expected to be replaced, sources said.

Assembly Approves Members of New Security Council

BK0110102392 Hanoi VNA English 0630 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1st—The National Assembly on September 30, 1992 approved the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's nomination of the vice-president and members of the National Defence and Security Council headed by himself.

The vice-president of the council is Vo Van Kiet, and the four members of the council are Nong Duc Manh, Doan Khue, Bui Thien Ngo, and Nguyen Manh Cam.

Assembly Deputies Approve New Cabinet 1 Oct

BK0110071392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Report on the 1 October proceedings of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly—portions recorded]

[Text] Today is the 11th day of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly. In the morning, the National Assembly met at the conference hall. It ratified through secret balloting a cabinet list, including deputy prime ministers and ministers, submitted by the prime minister.

Comrade Mai Thuc Lan, head of the Vote Tabulation Committee, read the results of the vote count for each position of the cabinet members as follows:

[Begin Mai Thuc Lan recording]—Total number of National Assembly deputies: 395
—The number of National Assembly deputies present: 385
—The number of votes distributed: 385
—The number of votes collected: 385
—The number of valid votes: 384
—The number of invalid vote: 1

The results of the vote count for each comrade are as follows:

—Phan Van Khai was elected deputy prime minister with 382 votes or 96.70 percent of the votes cast;
—Nguyen Khanh was elected deputy prime minister with 361 votes or 91.39 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Duc Luong was elected deputy prime minister with 348 votes 88.1 percent of the total votes cast;
—Doan Khue was elected minister of national defense with 384 votes or 97.01 percent of the total votes cast;
—Bui Thien Ngo was elected minister of interior with 381 votes or 96.45 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Manh Cam was elected minister of foreign affairs with 381 votes or 96.45 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Dinh Loc was elected minister of justice with 375 votes or 94.93 percent of the total votes cast;
—Ho Te was elected minister of finance with 359 votes or 90.88 percent of the total votes cast;
—Dang Huu was elected minister of science, technology, and environment with 369 votes or 93.41 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Dinh Hoan was elected minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare was elected with 379 votes or 95.94 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Hong Quan was elected minister of education and training with 364 votes or 92.12 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Trong Nhan was elected minister of public health with 371 votes or 93.92 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Hoan was elected minister of culture and information with 293 votes or 74.17 percent of the total votes cast;
—Ngo Xuan Loc was elected minister of construction with 353 votes or 89.36 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Canh Dinh was elected minister of water conservancy with 377 votes or 95.44 percent of the total votes cast;
—Bui Danh Luu was elected minister of communications and transport with 342 votes or 86.58 percent of the total votes cast;

—Nguyen Cong Tan was elected minister of agriculture and food industry with 346 votes or 87.59 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Tan Trinh was elected minister of marine products with 377 votes or 95.44 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Lum was elected minister of heavy industry with 330 votes or 83.54 percent of the total votes cast;
—Dang Vu Chu was elected minister of light industry with 382 votes or 96.70 percent of the total votes cast;
—Thai Phung Ne [as heard] was elected minister of energy with 350 votes or 88.6 percent of the total votes cast;
—Le Van Triet was elected minister of trade with 358 votes or 90.63 percent of the total votes cast;
—Do Quoc Sam was elected minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission with 370 votes or 93.67 percent of the total votes cast;
—Nguyen Ky Cam was elected general state inspector with 325 votes with 82.27 percent of the total votes cast;
—Cao Sy Khiem was elected governor of the State Bank with 332 votes or 84.05 percent of the total votes cast;
—Hoang Duc Nghi was elected minister, chairman of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountain Region Commission with 378 votes or 95.69 percent of the total votes cast;
—Dau Ngoc Xuan was elected minister, head of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment with 369 votes or 93.41 percent of the total votes cast;
—Phan Ngoc Tuong was elected minister, head of the government's Organization and Personnel Commission with 341 votes or 86.32 percent of the total votes cast;
—Le Xuan Trinh was elected minister, head of the government office with 367 votes or 92.91 percent of the total votes;
—Mai Ky was elected minister of population activities and family planning with 333 votes or 84.30 percent of the total votes cast;
—Tran Thi Thanh Thanh was elected minister of child protection and childcare with 301 votes or 76.20 percent of the total votes.
—Phan Van Tiem was elected minister in charge of a number of government affairs with 214 votes or 54.17 percent of the total votes cast;
—Ha Quang Du was elected minister in charge of a number of government affairs with 205 votes or 51.89 pecent of the total votes cast. [end recording]

After that, Comrade Vu Mao, chief of the Session Secretariat, read a resolution of the National Assembly ratifying the list of the cabinet members which have been voted for passage by the National Assembly.

Also at the morning sitting, the National Assembly ratified through secret balloting the namelist of the National Defense and Security Council recommended by the president of the state.

On behalf of the government, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet briefed the National Assembly on the government's action program already ratified by the National Assembly. The government's 10-point action program points out that emphasis should be directed at fighting inflation, stepping up various economic programs, and ensuring national security and sovereignty in order to promptly tide the country over the crisis.

30 Sep National Assembly Proceedings Reported

BK3009120592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Today, 30 September, the National Assembly held its plenary meeting at the conference hall in Hanoi. National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh directed the meeting.

In the morning proceedings, the National Assembly discussed and adopted various items in the chapters concerning the draft law on the organization of the government.

In the afternoon proceedings, the National Assembly heard Comrade Vu Mao, on behalf of the National Assembly Secretariat, read the final revision of the draft law. Afterward, the National Assembly voted to approve the draft law on the organization of the government.

Also at this afternoon proceedings, National Assembly deputies discussed the government's structure as presented in the report of the prime minister. The discussion proceeded in an animated fashion with concrete suggestions made by various deputies.

Comrade Vu Mao also presented the Ninth National Assembly's draft resolution on the structure of the government. Afterward the National Assembly voted to approve this resolution.

In the same proceedings, the National Assembly also voted to approve a total of three deputy prime ministers and adopted the prime minister's recommendation on the list of names of vice chairmen and members of the National Defense and Security Council.

The National Assembly also elected its Vote Tabulation Committee, headed by Comrade Mai Thuc Lan, to oversee the voting of members of the National Defense and Security Council and members of the government at tomorrow's proceedings.

Tomorrow, 1 October, the National Assembly will continue its work at the conference hall in Hanoi.

Communique No 8 Issued 30 Sep

BK3009150492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Communique No. 8 of Ninth National Assembly's first session]

[Text] On 30 September 1992, the National Assembly held its plenary session at the Conference Hall under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

In the morning the National Assembly continued to vote on articles of the draft law on organization of the government.

In the afternoon, Vu Mao, chief of the National Assembly Secretariat, with the National Assembly chairman's authorization, read the full text of the draft law on organization of the government. The National Assembly passed the law on the organization of the SRV government.

Then National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh reported on National Assembly deputies' compiled opinions on the structure and personnel of the government. The National Assembly decided that the government consists of 20 ministries and seven ministerial-level organs with three deputy prime ministers. The National Assembly also passed a resolution on the name of ministries and ministerial- level organs.

After that the National Assembly chairman reported on National Assembly deputies' opinions on the namelist of the National Defense and Security Council.

Fiji

Rabuka Reportedly Wants Indian Minority To Leave

BK3009093692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 30 Sep 92

[Text] Sydney, Sept 30 (AFP)—Fiji's Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka admitted in a television interview here he believes Fiji would be better off if its ethnic Indian minority went back to India. The former military coup leader, rehabilitated to international respectability following Fiji's election in May, also indicated his recent promises of constitutional change were really only made for the television cameras.

"That was the television me," he said in the interview recorded in Fiji last week and screened by Channel Ten here Tuesday night. "We want a constitution...that's totally Fijian-oriented. We still want that."

He said the "real me" wanted a constitution which guaranteed political control for ethnic Fijians. "This is the real me talking," he said. Asked if he thought it would be better if Fiji's Indian population just went back to India, he replied: "Yes." Ethnic Indians make up about 45 percent of Fiji's population of 720,000, although many left after the two 1987 coups which ousted a democratically-elected Labor government. Ethnic Fijians make up about 47 percent.

Promises by Rabuka of constitutional change, made repeatedly this year, prompted a thawing of relations between Fiji and its Pacific neighbours, Australia and New Zealand. He indicated to Prime Minister Paul Keating during a visit to Canberra this month that a review of the discriminatory constitution was going ahead. However, he did not at that time put a timetable on any reform or speculate on whether the racial bias in the constitution against Indians would be eliminated altogether.

"Gradually over time (we will) introduce a process of constructive reform which will make the instrument of government more acceptable not only to all the people of Fiji but to the international community at large," he said in Canberra. The current constitution ensures ethnic Fijian leadership of the country and a majority in its parliament.

Fiji Labour Party leader Mahendra Chaudhry, who also appeared on the television program, said Australia should have been more cautious in welcoming Rabuka since there had been no progress in reviewing the constitution. "I think Australia has gone a bit too far," he said. "I think Australia should have been rather cautious."

Says Quote Taken 'Out of Context'

BK0110030692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0234 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—Fiji Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka said he was reported "out of context" in an Australian television interview which quoted him as saying he wanted all ethnic Indians repatriated. In reports published here Thursday, Rabuka described as "irresponsible journalism" the interview, recorded earlier in September and screened Tuesday by Sydney's Channel 10 network.

In the interview, the former military commander who led Fiji's two 1987 coups appeared to indicate recent promises of constitutional change were really only made for television. "That was the television me," he said in the screened interview. "We want a constitution ... that's totally Fijian-oriented. We still want that." He said the "real me" wanted a constitution which guaranteed political control for ethnic Fijians. "This is the real me talking," he said. Asked by the interviewer if he thought it would be better if Fiji's Indians just went back to India, he replied, "Yes."

However, asked here to comment on the interview, he said the controversial remarks had been made after the interview when he was clarifying a point. He said he had commented that it would have been easier for the Fijians if the Indians were not there, and had added, "But that'll not happen nor will it ever happen." Rabuka said he had told the interviewer that Indians were now a fact of life in Fiji. He had also said he was "a real nationalist at heart but he had given his personal assurance to the people of Fiji and gave a promise in May 1987 that Indians would not be repatriated."

Rabuka said he was also quoted out of context in saying that the Labor Party had "not done their homework" in agreeing to support him for the prime ministership in return for a review of the racially-weighted constitution. "I did say that the Labour Party didn't do their homework," Rabuka said. "But I explained that Labour did not realise that there were going to be changes anyway. If anyone is committed to changes in the constitution, it's me because I've got to be fair to the people," Rabuka told journalists here.

Indian MP's Boycott Parliament

BK0110055292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Indian members of Fiji's House of Representatives are today boycotting parliament in protest at remarks made by Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka during an Australian television interview.

In the report which was broadcast by the Channel 10 network on Tuesday, the former military commander, who led Fiji's two 1987 coups, indicated that recent promises of constitutional change were really only made for television. He said he wanted a constitution which guaranteed political control for ethnic Fijians.

Mr. Rabuka was asked if he thought it would be better if Fiji's Indians return to India and he replied yes. However, Mr. Rabuka said the comments were presented out of context and he described the report as irresponsible journalism.

He told reporters in Suva today that the comments were made after the interview when he was clarifying a point.

Opposition Leaders Comment

BK0110074492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Excerpts] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—The opposition National Federation Party (NFP) boycotted the Fiji parliament Thursday in protest against remarks by Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka suggesting he wants all ethnic Indians repatriated.

Opposition leader Jai Ram Reddy said Rabuka's comments, made in an interview broadcast by Australian television Tuesday, show he was breaking a promise to reform Fiji's racially-biased Constitution. In another move, Labour Party MPs who said they were shocked by Rabuka's remarks also attempted Thursday to question him, but were unable to do so.

Labour's 13 MPs, formerly in coalition partnership with the NFP, supported Rabuka in his successful bid to become prime minister following the election in May. [passage omitted]

Reddy said Thursday he would not be seeking talks with Rabuka, but would wait and see what he does from now. "Rabuka has promised to make a statement in the September session of parliament on the mechanism for a review of the contitution, but what we got in the September session was an interview with Channel 10 on the last day of parliament.

"We have not heard a word, nor has parliament."

Attorney General Resigns Over Court Settlement

BK0110052892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Suva, Oct 1 (AFP)—Fiji's four-month-old government of Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka was facing its toughest test Thursday following the resignation of Attorney General Apaitia Seru. Seru quit late Wednesday amid a storm over an out-of-court settlement of 10 million Fiji dollars (seven million U.S.) by the Rabuka government to Suva businessman Tony Stephens. Rabuka told parliament Thursday that he was still considering whether or not to accept Seru's resignation.

Stephens sued the government for 30 million Fiji dollars (21 million U.S.) in damages over his alleged wrongful arrest and detention in 1987. Under the settlement terms, approved by Seru, Stephens was to receive his settlement in large tracts of land owned by the government and mortgaged to the state bank and in cash which could be remitted anywhere. The government had also agreed to settle all Stephens' debts and lift his bankruptcy. Under Fiji law, a member of the public cannot bring such an action against the government so legal authorities have questioned how such a large settlement could have been made.

Opposition leader Jai Ram Reddy on Wednesday moved a motion seeking a judicial inquiry into the payout. The motion sparked heated debate in parliament, which was sitting for the first time since Rabuka led the coup which ousted the coalition government of Timoci Bavadra in 1987.

Reddy said the settlement was an "attempted fraud on a large scale" and an attempt to swindle the government. "It is as much a crime to attempt a crime and not succeed as to attempt a crime and succeed." Reddy said compensation had never been granted in Fiji in excess of 150,000 dollars.

Rabuka said the case was not "one of gross corruption or gross incompetence but a very sad case of error of judgment." He had earlier told Seru to stop all action on the settlement. An amended motion calling for a commission of inquiry was later carried on voices. The government is now believed to be looking into ways to set aside the settlement and allow the case to go through court.

Papua New Guinea

Government Agrees on Solomon Islands Reparations

BK2909154192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Text] United Nations, Sept 28 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea has admitted that its troops were involved in clashes with the Solomon Islands and has agreed to pay reparations, the U.N. Security Council's acting president said on Monday.

Papua New Guinea's Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan told the U.N. official that the Port Moresby government condemned the "border incidents" and had officialy apologized to the Solomon Islands.

Two Solomon Islanders were killed in the clashes September 12.

Chan met with the U.N. official on the sidelines of the 47th General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Solomon Island's representative to the United Nations, on his part, said that bilateral contacts had been made to try and normalize relations, adding that Papua New Guinea had made a committment on reparations.